

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1953

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: PROTECTION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Laughlin	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Rm.	
Holloman	
Gandy	

SAC Hood of the Boston Field Office advised at 5:30 PM that in connection with the protection being afforded to the Attorney General and his family in Washington there have been no incidents up until that time. The Attorney General's [redacted] returned to Washington today. Hood pointed out that apparently the Attorney General's children who are outside of Washington have no knowledge of the protection which we are affording the Attorney General's family since Anne commented that if the other kids knew about it they would hurry back to Washington.

ACTION: For your information.

CEH:bh

56 JUN 20 1953

RECORDED - 116
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62-98585-

JUN 1953

ESP 87

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 19,
1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL
(Rosenberg Case)

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Kuhr	✓
Tele. Rm.	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

SAC Hood, WFO, advised at 11:00 a.m. today (6/19) that up to that time there had been no incidents.

The Attorney General's [redacted] approximately 17, returned to Washington on the evening of June 18.

b6
b7CACTION:

For your information.

CEH:LL

RECORDED - 116

62-98585-

JUN 19 1953

56 JUN 30 1953

SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Miami
 SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL
 ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: 6-15-53

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Gearty	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Publicity in Miami papers indicates that Attorney General Brownell is scheduled to speak before a convention of the National Education Association to be held at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, from June 28 to July 3, 1953. It has not been indicated as to the exact date that Mr. Brownell will speak.

In the absence of specific instructions from the Bureau, no action is contemplated in connection with Mr. Brownell's visit to this area.

EJP:JHK

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JUN 23 1953

167

JUN 30 1953

M. J. 53

12:38

June 20, 1953

HERBERT O. P. W. C. L. K.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

I called Mr. Russo, the Confidential Assistant to the Attorney General, in the absence of the Attorney General's secretary, Miss McCarthy, and stated I just wanted to check as to whether the Attorney General desired that our Agents remain on the detail for him. I stated we were glad to furnish this protection and would be happy to continue it but we did not want to become irksome to him. Mr. Russo stated he would check on this.

Very truly yours,

G.I.R.-5

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Holloman

JEH:JH

FILED	FROM	D. C.
TIME	3:25 PM	
DATE	6/22/53	
BY	gvr	

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JUN 24 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

32
JUN 25 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 15, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL
PROTECTION AFFORDED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tolson
Ladd
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

This afternoon Inspector Hennrich, SAC Hood, and SA Tom Jenkins of the WFO went to see Mr. Metzner of the Department on my instructions to arrange for appropriate coverage for the Attorney General and his family until June 18, the date of the execution of the sentence of the Rosenbergs.

Arrangements are being made with Mr. Metzner for two Agents to accompany the Attorney General to and from work and to be available here in the building during the working day. Tentatively, one Agent will be in the Attorney General's anteroom during the day and the other will be at the 10th Street door with the guard where the Attorney General enters and leaves the building. I expressed the opinion that the Agents should actually accompany the Attorney General when he is out of the building and plans are being drawn up along this line, dependent upon the approval of the Attorney General.

SAC Hood then went to see Mrs. Brownell at the Attorney General's residence, 4355 Forest Lane, Washington, D. C., telephone EMerson 2-5892. I told SAC Hood that Agents should cover the Attorney General's residence on a 24-hour basis as long as any member of his family is there. This should be unobtrusive and it is not necessary for the Agents to go into the living space occupied by the Attorney General and his family. I told him that when Mrs. Brownell or any member of the family leaves the residence, two Agents should accompany them. I told him to work out the details with Mrs. Brownell and to tell her that this had been discussed with the Attorney General.

I told Mr. Hood that the coverage should be complete; that the Agents are there for the purpose of protecting the Attorney General and his family from any demonstrators or possible violence arising from the Rosenberg case; that, therefore, the Agents should be directly with the family if they leave the residence and not half a block away. I told him to impress this upon Mrs. Brownell because if we are going to handle this in accordance with our responsibilities, we should be given the opportunity to do so. I told him the Agents should be courteous, unobtrusive, and be prepared to handle any matter which comes up affecting the securing of the family.

AHB:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042

RECORDED-34

INDEXED-9

53 JUL 7 1953

86-1840

JUN 25 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-381193-1
100-58236-1

SAC Hood will advise me as soon as the detailed plans have been set up. Two Agents have been called from the WFO to start duty with the Attorney General this afternoon. Other Agents will be dispatched for duty at the Attorney General's home this afternoon as soon as SAC Hood has talked to Mrs. Brownell.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 20, 1953

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RTolson
Ladd
Nichols
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Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Herbert Brownell

At 9:05 a.m. on June 20, 1953, SAC R. F. Hood of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that the Attorney General is going to see the Director this morning in regard to having the Agents removed who have been affording him protection. Mr. Hood desired that this be called to your attention immediately upon your arrival.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

JHK:mar

162-98585
NOT RECORDED
JUN 30 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 22, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: PROTECTION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Gearty	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

Re Bureau phone call June 20, 1953.

At 12 o'clock Noon, on June 20, 1953, Agents were withdrawn from accompanying and protecting Attorney General BROWNELL and members of his family. During the time that this protection was being afforded to him and his family, no unusual incidents occurred and the Attorney General and Mrs. BROWNELL appeared to be genuinely appreciative of the Bureau's action in their behalf.

The following will be of possible interest to the Bureau:

The Attorney General is an avid baseball fan. He follows the big leagues closely. When passing the Elipse, he asked if the FBI still had its baseball team, if it were a good one and if the Director went to the games. When answered in the affirmative, he said that when the Director goes to one of these games, he would like to see the game with him.

The Attorney General saw the name BOBBY BROWNELL in the Washington Post and he inquired as to his background. He was told that BOBBY BROWNELL had been a former Special Agent and is believed to be in the insurance business at the present time. He said he would have to arrange to meet him and invite him to be his guest for luncheon. On the mornings thereafter, Agents noted that he reviewed the sports page to see, as he put it, how cousin BROWNELL was doing in the golf tournament.

The Attorney General mentioned to the Agents that he was extremely pleased when the FBI located the executioner. He told them he could not locate him and the Director said he would and did. He said the Director was a life saver and had continuously been one. He added that time and again when he has a problem and is at a standstill, the Director has every time come up with the right answer.

RECORDED-34

62-98585-92

JUL 1 1953

RBH:MCP

56 JUL 14 1953

Director
Re: Protection for Attorney General
Herbert Brownell
June 22, 1953
RBH:MCP

As far as the Agents' being with him and his family, he mentioned on June 20 that he had been under pressure and that the presence of the Agents with him and his family took that pressure off him completely. On the morning of June 20, he advised the Agents that he felt completely relieved and suggested that if possible and conditions permitted the Agents be withdrawn completely. ★

At the beginning, he advised the Agents that he did not want any pictures taken with him under guard, as he put it, or any stories in this regard if at all possible. At no time was his picture taken while he was with the Agents. At the White House on June 19, the photographers grouped to take his picture and he was advised by the Agents as to their location and thus avoided them.

Miss McCARTHY, the Attorney General's personal secretary, mentioned that she knew Mr. GLAVIN, Assistant Director, and that she was very very pleased with him because he was of such great help to her when she first came to Washington. She said she would never forget his kindness. She said she also was impressed by Mr. FRANK HOLLOMAN, who visits her daily. She mentioned that on one day she had suggested to him a change in procedure in information coming to the Attorney General from the FBI and the next day she noted that this change had been placed in effect. She said she wondered whether he told the Director everything that happened, and she was advised that he worked in the office with Mr. HOOVER, administered his office, and as such would take care of this matter himself. She said she was impressed with the speed with which Mr. HOLLOMAN made this change effective.

← She must be referring to the method
of delivery of mail to the Atty. General.
+ +

COPY:mmo

60728

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 2, 1953

FROM :: V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: ALLEN W. DULLES
RELATIONS WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL

In conversations with Liaison Agent ⁰apich has held with Allen Dulles and James Angleton of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), there is a strong indication to the effect that Dulles meets or confers with Attorney General Brownell at least once a week. Angleton has advised that Dulles and Brownell visit each other socially and they also have occasion to get together for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the Republican Party. He pointed out that in addition to his duties with the CIA, Dulles still tries to keep a finger in the activities of the Republican Party.

ACTION:

HERBERT ⁰BROWNELL

None. For your information.

162-98585-
NOT RECORDED
148 JUL 10 1953

SJP:fjb

ORIGINAL FILED IN

60729

July 6, 1953

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I did want to send you this note of congratulations on your speech last Friday before the annual convention of the National Education Association in Miami Beach. It was truly excellent and indicative of your great personal concern with the subject of juvenile delinquency. Frankly, I do not recall any previous instance in which this problem has been presented with such clarity, and I know the educators in your audience must have come away with a better understanding of the important role they play in curbing this evil.

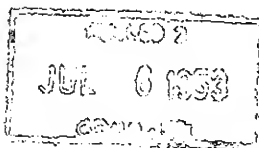
I also want to thank you for your generous remarks about the FBI. It was most kind of you to comment so favorably about us, and we are deeply gratified.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Gearty _____
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Winterrowd _____
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 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 11
JUL 11 1953
RECEIVED - FBI
JUL 11 1953

RHD:dep

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 6 12 04 PM '53

For Release in Morning Papers
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1953

ADDRESS

BY

HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Prepared for Delivery

Before

National Education Association

Annual Convention

Miami Beach, Florida

Friday, July 3, 1953

*and
ack to Brownell
HBS: nld*

62-98585-93

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Recently I have been through the experience of hearing an outstanding scientist, who had no training and experience in American law or our judicial system, make public statements condemning the handling of the Rosenberg case. He took it upon himself publicly to judge whether there had been a fair trial: whether certain witnesses should be believed; whether our carefully worked-out judicial processes had been adhered to. He hadn't attended the trial, or seen the witnesses and given mature study to the points of law. Frankly, I was pleased to see the public reaction to his statements - almost unanimously, it was agreed that he wasn't qualified to speak authoritatively in a field where he had no training or experience, regardless of his technical ability in his own line of endeavor - that his judgment in legal matters was not to be matched against the decisions of our most experienced Federal judges.

As a lawyer appearing to speak tonight to this distinguished group of educators, I shall try to avoid making the mistake that the scientist did - I am not here to tell the National Education Association how to solve the many and varied problems of public education. You are the experts in that field.

But I do have an official reason for appearing here - to express my admiration for the effective work of the N.E.A. in the field of citizenship education. As most of you know, the N.E.A. is joining with the Department of Justice in sponsoring the National Conference on Citizenship, to be held in Washington, D. C. in September during the week in which Constitution Day occurs. We in the Department take real

satisfaction in our association with you in this public service project, and trust that many of you will attend the forthcoming sessions of the Citizenship Conference.

The opening day of the Conference will mark the observance of "Citizenship Day," authorized by Congress last year to commemorate the signing and formation of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, and in recognition of all who, by coming of age or by naturalization, have attained the full status of citizenship. Your N.E.A. played a very active and important part in having this legislation adopted. It was the first official recognition of the signing of this immortal document.

Among the objectives of the Conference are:

To keep alive the ideals and principles expressed by the founding fathers in the Constitution;

To examine the functions and duties of American citizenship in today's world;

To assist in the development of more dynamic procedure for making citizenship more effective; and

To indicate the ways and means by which various organizations may contribute concretely to the development of a more active, alert, enlightened, conscientious citizenry for our country.

"What Price Freedom?" is the challenging theme for the 1953 meeting. Today's world situation is an impelling reminder that our country vitally needs an alert and conscientious citizenry.

You will be pleased to know that the coming Conference tends to be the largest one yet held. About 1200 delegates, representing over 800

organizations and agencies, are expected to participate. Not only great in number -- but great in spirit -- they gather in a spirit of unity -- with only one aim -- the betterment of our country.

Among the distinguished speakers will be Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the United States representative to the United Nations, and the Honorable John J. Parker, an outstanding American jurist and United States Circuit Judge of North Carolina.

I am very happy to cooperate with your President, Mrs. Sara Caldwell, in achieving the aims of the 1953 Conference, and I am looking forward to also cooperating with your new President.

This Citizenship Conference is hardly my first contact with the activities of the N.E.A. because my father was for years an active member in Nebraska. Near the close of a career in public education covering more than 50 active years, he was presented an honorary life membership in N.E.A. In fact there were so many teachers in my family that I risked becoming known as the black sheep by straying into the field of law. So, I take a personal pleasure, aside from my official duties, in participating in your meetings.

I have followed with great interest the press reports of the proceedings here at your 91st Annual Convention, and commend two reported actions taken by your commissions. The first restates your belief that the American people, in order to maintain and advance our way of life, must be free to think and write as they please and to read books of their own choosing (subject, of course, to the laws of decency). The second, denounced those few educators who hide behind the legal protection of the Fifth Amendment when called before duly constituted Congressional

- 4 -

investigating committees. I was glad, but not surprised, to learn that none of the teachers who constitute this small minority are members of the National Education Association.

It is remarkable how often our activities in the Department of Justice touch the field of education -- particularly through the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Each of these Services works in cooperation with private educational institutions to promote certain phases of adult or vocational education or to combat juvenile delinquency. A few of our current problems may be of interest to you.

When we assumed public office a few months ago, we found in the Immigration Bureau buckets of red tape that seriously interfered with the education in this country of children from foreign lands, who wanted to attend schools of their own choice here.

One of the best ways of bringing about world understanding of our nation is to have youngsters and scholars of other nations attend our schools. Many want this advantage. But because of our old regulations, we found in many, many cases they could not go to the school which they had chosen -- just because of red tape and bureaucracy.

The regulations previously provided that they could be admitted as non-immigrant students only to attend schools which had been approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Office of Education. And that regulation further provided that a school desiring approval as a place of study for non-immigrant students had to file a petition with the Attorney General and pay a fee of twenty-five dollars. Naturally, there were complaints and delays. Why should they be required to submit a

petition and pay a fee when these schools already had been recognized and accredited by the Office of Education or an appropriate urban, county or state educational agency.

It just was not logical to require recognized and accredited schools to file petitions and pay a fee which many did not have appropriations for, or legal means to pay.

In order to eliminate this, we have now amended the regulations to provide blanket approval for attendance by non-immigrant students at any recognized or accredited school. We require only that the schools attended by these foreign students give us a report in writing of the attendance and termination of attendance of such students. And there is no fee. That is just one example how an alert government can help in the field of education.

Now, if I were to tell you that one million youngsters will show the first symptoms of cholera this year, the nation would be aghast and people everywhere would jump up to see what they could do to prevent it.

Fortunately, we face no such plague. But, there is every sign that more than one million children this year will be in trouble serious enough to require the police to pick them up.

Why don't people everywhere jump up and see what they can do to prevent it? They would jump to if there was danger of plague. Why not when it is juvenile delinquency? It is the same old story -- "let John do it."

Where shall the countermeasures come from? They must come from sources closest to the individual child -- parents, teachers, the church.

The real breakdown naturally occurs in the home. Lack of parental interest in the welfare of the child and, even more so, broken homes, are the basic roots of the trouble.

This, then, places a still greater burden on the schools and the churches, and, unfortunately, upon our FBI and Bureau of Prisons, instead of being supplements to the rearing of the child, the schools and churches all too often have to adopt the initial role in the full training of the child.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of our Federal Bureau of Investigation, in discussing juvenile delinquency in the spring issue of the Syracuse Law Review, said:

" . . . the solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency lies in intelligent, coordinated adult action — action which demands full co-operation of adult society, social agencies and law enforcement. Undoubtedly the most important influence upon the growing youngster is that wielded by the adults whom he observes day after day."

Mr. Hoover also said, and I quote:

"The community educational system, which is charged with the care and guidance of the child during a major part of his wakeful hours, must be staffed with competent teachers who are capable of recognizing and assisting 'problem children,' capable of inspiring their charges to strive for betterment of both mind and soul. The teacher should be quick to recognize the abilities and interests of the child. Not only should he help his pupils to master their class work, but he should encourage them to pursue their special interests and to develop their abilities for the benefit of society."

I have said that more than one million youngsters will be in trouble serious enough to require the police to pick them up.

That is one measure only of a social disease which exists in our communities about which we are all too complacent. We know that the cost of crime adds to billions of dollars yearly. One authority says it runs as high as fifteen billions. We know, too, that more than half the adult criminals in the country have a past history of juvenile delinquency.

You school people are concerned and want to do something about this social sickness. It is because of this concern and this desire to do something that I place these facts before you. The facts come from the FBI and the Bureau of Prisons in our own Department of Justice, and from the Children's Bureau in our new Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Lets look for a moment at the one million or more boys and girls who will be picked up by the police this year. What are they doing?

They are doing all manner of things, not all serious. Not all bespeak serious anti-social or neurotic quirks. Some are just pranks. Some are minor violations of law.

The more serious cases go to court. This year some 350-thousand boys and girls will appear in our juvenile courts. The cases of about half will be dismissed or held open without further action. The other half will be placed on probation, or committed to training schools for delinquent children where they will stay upwards to a year. The probationers will run about 95-thousand. The number committed about 40-thousand.

The juvenile court records show that the majority of boys referred to them are charged with stealing or malicious mischief. Most of the girls are brought in for being ungovernable, for running away, or for having committed a sex offense.

Police fingerprint arrests give a still more stark picture. If this year's record is like that of 1952, young persons under 18 years of age will commit: 53 per cent of the automobile thefts; 48 per cent of all burglaries; 15 per cent of rapes; 4 per cent of homicide cases, and 5 per cent of assault cases.

Juvenile delinquency is not just a "big city" problem. Reports to the FBI from police departments show the increases averaged more in smaller cities than in great metropolitan areas.

Some might say that the child population has been growing and must be taken into account.

Well, we have taken that into account. It is true that the number of children of juvenile court age, generally 10 to 17, increased between 1948 and 1951. But that gain was only 5 per cent, while the number of juvenile court cases jumped 17 per cent, or more than three times the population growth.

The prospect for future years is even more serious. By 1960, we shall have 42 per cent more boys and girls in the 10-to-17 age group than we had in 1951. A sobering question then, is whether the number of delinquent children also will increase 42 per cent by 1960? Or will the pace be even greater, as it has been in the last few years? Suppose we had to increase our police forces, or our court facilities, detention centers, probation services 42 per cent. The prospect is frightening, dollar-wise. It is vastly more frightening health-wise.

I think we all agree that the major work must be done in the community. But the federal government can help and will help.

Turning briefly from the preventive side of the problem, we will soon be implementing the Youth Correction Act which provides for better rehabilitation work designed to salvage the lives of youngsters who violate federal laws. This program, outgrowth of splendid planning by the American Law Institute and the Judicial Conference of the United States, will go into effect this fall.

During the weeks just passed, we have been devoting time to the problem of bringing the new system into operation. To do so, we first had to find capable persons for the new Parole Board, particularly the three who would make up the initial Youth Correction Division of the Board.

I am pleased to be able to report that the new Parole Board will shortly be announced and the new program will then be put into operation.

The new act rejects the basically punitive approach characteristic of the administration of justice for hundreds of years. It results from the established fact that the traditional methods of handling young men

and women have fallen short of their objective and do not offer full protection to society.

It applies to those under the age of 22 who have violated Federal laws. It gives the Federal judges a completely new tool. They may continue to give probation to the more hopeful offenders and they still may impose sentences provided for adults under law.

A youth sentenced under any of the new provisions would be placed in a classification center. There a group of trained specialists will study him and then send on their reports to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. On the basis of these, the Director will recommend to the newly created Youth Correction Division of the Board of Parole a program of treatment for its consideration. Then the Board, in cooperation with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, will determine an institutional program for the offender.

During the time the offender is under treatment, there will be periodic reports and recommendations of the Bureau of Prisons to the Youth Division. Upon these, the Board will determine whether further institutional treatment is necessary and under what conditions the offender may be released. Conditional release of all youth offenders, or unconditional discharge, rests exclusively with the Division.

Progressive correctional methods have been stymied by the practice of giving definite prison terms to the youthful offender, with the result that the number of repeaters has steadily mounted.

Contemplated in the program are a wide variety of steps designed to aid the youth. There will be schools, hospitals, forestry and other camps in time. And, there will be special training programs

under public or private auspices for the young and sometimes accidental offenders.

Another important departure from the time-worn methods is the provision that every youth be returned to his home or some place selected for him when conditionally released at least two years before the end of his commitment period. Through this, there will be continuing help in applying the training and education he has received.

The responsibility for this necessary guidance after the youth has left the institution will not rest with professionally-trained workers alone. The act provided for enlisting volunteer sponsors who can share in reclaiming young lives. These sponsors would be sought among the intelligent, stable and well-adjusted private citizens willing to aid in the program.

The drafters of the legislation adopted this provision because they recognized that the community must accept some responsibility. And there is no doubt in our minds that many private citizens can make a real contribution to the lives of youngsters who previously had no one to whom they could turn for capable counsel and help.

The act also provides for an Advisory Corrections Council comprised of United States judges and administrative officers. The judiciary members have already been designated by the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States who was among the first to recognize the value of the new act.

This committee will have two responsibilities - first, to study the prevention of crime, and second, to study the treatment and correction of all offenders. It will make recommendations to Congress for the

improvement of criminal justice and bring about closer relations between the courts, the prisons and the law enforcement agencies.

Meantime, the Senate, under the sponsorship of Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey, is going forward with a bi-partisan study of the problem of juvenile delinquency. If it does nothing more than to alert the nation to the need for action, it will have accomplished much.

Again on the preventive side, the Children's Bureau, which the Department of Justice stands ready to assist, already has done much groundwork in recent months. It has brought together in a series of meetings a wide range of experts from the agencies, professions and citizens' groups dealing directly with delinquency. They are the police, the courts, training schools, educators, physicians, social workers and citizen organizations such as the American Legion, PTA, and church women. I understand your own great NEA already has participated in these sessions. Their purpose has been to draw up lines of action for improving the treatment of youngsters already marked as juvenile delinquents.

Our police are the first-aid force in dealing with the problem. Now the ordinary policeman does not have, nor is he now expected to have, any special training in handling youngsters who have tangled with the law. At the present time, only one out of six communities has a sufficient number of juvenile police officers; furthermore, the majority of cities fail to require any qualifications for appointment to juvenile work other than those for the police force in general.

Clearly, then, one of the things we must do is to make sure that police departments have a special juvenile division with well-trained

staff to work with children.

For many juvenile delinquents, their first-aid station is the detention center where they are held until the court is ready to consider their problems. This year possibly up to 100,000 youngsters will be held in jails, awaiting court action, because a jail is the only place they can be held. In these jails, impressionable youngsters are often thrown together with hardened criminals. Of the more than three-thousand jails which our Bureau of Prisons has inspected, fewer than one-fourth of them could be approved for use even for adults.

Second, then, we should make sure that no child has to be put in jail. Instead, we should have decent and suitable detention facilities, with constructive programs where children can be looked after by a trained and experienced staff interested and skilled in getting at the child's particular problem, or even in foster family homes. For instance, it is possible under our new Federal Youth Corrections Act for the Parole Board to place convicted children in homes of volunteers after the initial phase of rehabilitation.

Third, a juvenile court judge should have the assistance of a trained staff for gathering information about children and for supervising their treatment program in the community. More than half of the counties in the United States fail to offer probation service to the judge and to the delinquents. A study of juvenile probation officers in 1950 revealed that only one out of 10 had completed his social work training. As a trustee of the New York School of Social Work I am particularly aware of this deficiency. Here is another area in which we must raise standards and practices.

Fourth, we have woefully neglected our training schools for delinquent children who need treatment away from homes and communities. To too many, we have given neither the facilities nor the staff to permit them to give individual attention to each boy and girl. Individual attention is needed to provide them with constructive educational, spiritual and psychological programs.

In many instances we have overburdened these schools with mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed children simply because there is no appropriate alternative place to care for them. Naturally, these conditions impede the work which could be done with the delinquents.

Finally, we have left our various state and local agencies to struggle with their problems, each in its own separate way without benefit of any opportunity for teamwork between them. Some mechanism for close collaboration is urgently needed if a good treatment job is to be done for the children who pass through their hands.

Again, it is a matter of money. Obviously, if we are going to have more and better trained juvenile police officers, more and better detention facilities, more and better trained probation services, more expertly staffed training schools, this is going to cost money.

But a little extra money now spent to pay for good services may save us many times this amount in future reduction of our tremendous crime bill -- as well as in young lives turned from twisted and anti-social behavior to responsible citizenship.

I read recently of a school principal who complained that his students had taken to bad ways because they assumed that government in our system is bound to be corrupt. The students, he argued,

tolerate crookedness in the "respectable, public-spirited" townsman who gave them tickets to the fair. In a sense that approach is true so far as it relates to a portion of our population -- those who return the crooked politician to office because they have benefited by the so-called favors passed out.

We can do much to offset this hero-worship by pointing out how these crooked officials waste the tax dollar and bring countless other expenses upon the pocketbook of our good citizens. There are countless factual stories which one can tell of the good things done by good and honest officials. If the child must indulge in hero-worship, let us find a good hero for him on the local, state or national scene. For instance, the most trusted arm of our government is the FBI. Why? Simply because of the honesty and devotion to duty of Mr. Hoover and those who work with him. Any wonder then that he, rather than a free ticket passer, is the hero worshipped by a major portion of our child population, as well as a major portion of our adult populace.

Earlier this week, President Eisenhower, and I had the opportunity to meet two great heroes and one very outstanding citizen. Their ages were 13 to 18. They were the winners of the Young American Medals for Bravery and for Service.

Take Joe Knighton of Montgomery, Alabama, upon whom the President bestowed a Medal for Bravery. He not only pulled a man from the water, he also refused to say quit, even though a physician had declared the man dead. Joe worked for 90 minutes in applying artificial respiration. His persistence, as well as his courage and disregard for his own safety in the water, saved the man.

The other hero was Howard Fitzgerald, now living in Dallas, Oregon. A tragic fire destroyed the Fitzgerald home last year. Howard saved two younger brothers and then made a heroic effort to save his father and two other brothers. He was badly burned and overcome by smoke, but until he dropped, he tried to get aid to them.

In the field of Service, the medal winner was Rollin Shoemaker of Denver, Colorado. This lad made a real mark in life last year. He instituted a soil conservation program. This, together with his other outstanding contributions to agricultural life in Colorado, won him the highest honors not only of his government but of the National 4-H Club.

If you know of outstanding acts of heroism and service occurring in this calendar year, bring the cases to the attention of your governors so they might consider them for nomination for the 1953 awards.

Joe, Howard and Rollin are outstanding Americans.

These are the real heroes. We can make them the real, living heroes in the eyes of our youngsters who too often are prone to idolize the gangster and the crooked politician because adults are either willing to tolerate the condition or afraid to speak out against them.

And as teachers, you stand well-equipped to speak out for the juvenile police officers, the better juvenile court systems, the better detention facilities, the better training schools we need to handle the delinquents. Marshal the forces of the parents and friends of your pupils.

As for the Department of Justice it stands ready to do all in its power to strengthen the hand of Mrs. Hobby's Department of Health,

Education and Welfare in the splendid effort it is making to mobilize citizen action in behalf of better programs in communities and states.

Perhaps our rallying cry is to be found in the words of Abraham Lincoln who said:

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

Indeed, law and education must go forward hand in hand if we are to accomplish our goal of an informed citizenry living under a government of laws, with equal opportunity for all to enjoy our Constitutional freedoms. Believe me when I say that the present Administration in Washington is working toward that goal, and commends the splendid and effective work of the NEA in doing its part.

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

June 26, 1953

MR. TOLSON;

HERBERT C. BROWN

Fred Mullen mentioned the following items which may be of interest:

7/1A

The AG is addressing the National Education Association meeting in Miami on Friday, July 3. CBS wanted to broadcast his speech. However, the time would not work in for a live broadcast and it would be too late to make a transcription. NEA wanted the AG to make the speech in advance for a recording. Mullen refused to do this.

Mullen further stated that he does not have the speech prepared as yet although the AG wanted it sent to him at White Sulphur Springs. Mullen doesn't know when he will get it but hopes to get it out the first of the week.

Mullen also stated that he has now had a new position approved in his office for an assistant at \$9,600 per year although the position previously was rated at only \$8,400. It is Mullen's plan to send Cadison over to INS. He has proposed Warren Duffee of the United Press to come in and take the position. Duffee was reluctant but has not given them a final answer but will do so next week.

see 77-0-553

von
 L. B. NICHOLS

files being checked

LBN:FML

Set me knows

RECORDED-97
 INDEXED-97

62-98585-94

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-55047

64

Mr. Nichols

July 27, 1953

M. A. Jones

**APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL
ON "YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW," JULY 26, 1953**

The Attorney General was the guest on the radio program "Youth Wants To Know" on Sunday, July 26, 1953. The program was moderated by Frank Blair and the questions were asked by delegates of the American Legion Boys' Nation.

The first half of this program saw Attorney General Brownell answering questions that were rather irrelevant in view of his position. The young men devoted much time to quizzing the Attorney General concerning his feelings about the Korean peace and the possibilities of success of the political conference which is scheduled to take place in the near future to decide the general Korean problem. The Attorney General said time and time again that he looked upon Russia's peace offensive with mental reservations in view of the Russian acts in the past and that he concurred in President Eisenhower's views as delivered before the National Education Association Convention in Miami that America "must keep its guard up."

One of the youths asked whether information from the Justice Department or FBI files was made available to Senator McCarthy or any other Congressional investigating body. Mr. Brownell stated that such committees as Senator McCarthy's as well as those on Government operations, immigration and alien property matters were dealing directly with matters of interest to the Justice Department. He said that the Justice Department cooperated to the fullest extent of its ability with such committees. He stated very strongly that FBI reports and the "raw" files were never made available to any outside investigating body.

One of the young men asked for Mr. Brownell's views on Senator McCarthy's "book-burning program." The Attorney General stated that such matters were not within the purview of the Justice Department's duties and he had no comment to make. The same young man asked him whether or not he approved of Senator McCarthy and the Attorney General stated that he did not care to deal in personalities.

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gentry _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

62-983-1
NOT RECORDED

102 AUG 8 1953

-52 AUG 5 1953

JTM:grs

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-983-1

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

July 27, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

The next question of interest to the Bureau concerned a question by a young man addressed to the Attorney General in which he inquired as to whether or not Mr. Brownell found the Justice Department in a "mess" when he took over. Mr. Brownell said that the Justice Department was in a bad condition when he assumed his present position but that "after six months of work day and night" he felt that the personnel of the Justice Department was now capable, honest and professionally competent, and he was sure that the work of the Justice Department would once again gain the confidence of the people.

The remainder of the program had to do with lowering the voting age to 18, Universal Military Training, and the Bricker Amendment concerning the treaty making powers of the President. Mr. Brownell said he favors lowering the voting age to 18 and also favors Universal Military Training. In regard to the Bricker amendment, Mr. Brownell stated that executive agreements with other Nations are an integral part of America's foreign policy and should be unhindered by Senate review.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

62-9885-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI SAN DIEGO 8-7-53 5:05 PM JEC

DIRECTOR

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL. PRESS INFORMATION HERE INDICATES
 ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL BE IN SAN DIEGO TERRITORY POSSIBLY 8-13, 14, OR
 15 IN CONNECTION WITH CONFERENCES ON THE "MEXICAN WETBACK" SITUATION.
 HE REPORTEDLY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY US REPRESENTATIVES UTT OF SANTA
 ANA AND ROBERT WILSON OF SAN DIEGO, AS WELL AS JOHN PHILLIPS OF
 BANNING AND WILLARD KELLEY, CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, INS.
 INFORMATION INDICATES HE WILL BE IN CALEXICO, POSSIBLY SAN DIEGO, AND
 AT CAMP JOSEPH H. PENDLETON, OCEANSIDE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE
 ACTION DESIRED.

SANTOLANA

JFS:jec

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 7

62-98585-95
AUG 10 1953Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

334
76 AUG 10 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mrs. Field *JK*
 FROM : Mrs. Donlan
 SUBJECT: Name checks

DATE: 8-10-53

60731

May we please have name checks on the following:

Electrician P. J. ~~Kuyper~~ *NIR*
 J.S.S. Andromeda (AKA-15)
 c/o Fleet Postoffice
 San Francisco, California

Bernard J. ~~Klug~~
 118-07 224th St.,
 Cambria Heights, New York

M. B. ~~Hopper~~, Jr. *NIR*
 1008 Cheyenne Blvd.
 Colorado Springs, Colo

Snirley ~~Cherry~~ *NIR*
 4032 Verona Road
 So. Euclid 21, Ohio

Sanford G. ~~Oringer~~ *NOR*
 4805 Locust Lane
 Harrisburg, Pa.

RECORDED - 15 62 98585 96
 INDEXED - 15 AUG 14 1953

Thank you *62*

58 AUG 25 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓ m*DATE: August 11, 1953 *sh*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: NAME CHECKS FOR THE DEPARTMENT

Herbert Brown II, Jr

[] in the Department forwarded the attached list of five names of individuals who had asked for the Attorney General's autograph or photograph and requested that name checks be made on the names.

No derogatory information can be found in Bureau files on any of the individuals except [] The subject was limited to an "on the nose" search.

Bureau files reflect numerous requests from [] for the Director's autograph and photograph. All requests have been given either an in-absence reply or not acknowledged at all. The files reflect [] was a business partner of an individual who was the subject of denaturalization proceedings in 1934. [] was reportedly sympathetic to Hitler, anti-Semitic and a member of the German Army during World War I. []

[] previously forwarded this name on March 10, 1953, and was informed of the substance of the information concerning [] (62-60527-33133)

This was repeated to her on August 11, 1953, by [] in my office.

jsn

FEC:jah

RECORDED-15

*62-98585-97**h*

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

b6
b7c

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	_____	()
Mr. Ladd	_____	()
Mr. Nichols	_____	()
Mr. Belmont	_____	()
Mr. Clegg	_____	()
Mr. Glavin	_____	()
Mr. Harbo	_____	()
Mr. Rosen	_____	()
Mr. Tracy	_____	()
Mr. Mohr	_____	()
Mr. Winterrowd	_____	()
Mr. Holloman	_____	()
Mr. Sizoo	_____	()
Miss Gandy	_____	()

See Me	_____	()
Note and Return	_____	()
For Your Recommendation	_____	()
What are the facts?	_____	()
Remarks:	_____	

Los Angeles, California
August 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Re: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

This is to advise that Attorney General Herbert Brownell is scheduled to arrive in San Diego on Wednesday, August 12. On August 13 he will be at Santa Margarita to inquire into the controversial waterway situation; August 14, El Centro, California, to inquire into the "wetback" situation. This is supposed to be the main purpose of his trip. August 15, Los Angeles; August 16, San Francisco; August 17, Denver. He will be staying at the Statler Hotel while in Los Angeles.

This office has received no official notice of Mr. Brownell's trip to the Coast.

Respectfully,

John F. Malone
JOHN F. MALONE
Special Agent in Charge

JFM:KH

RECORDED-88

807-X

162-98585-98
AUG 17 1953

326
53 AUG 24 1953

To: DIRECTOR

From: L.B. Nichols

RE: HERBERT BROWNELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

It has been ascertained that Attorney General Brownell will be at Camp Pendleton at approximately 6:00 p. m., August 12, 1953. He will stay at the Ranch House, which is a guest house located within the Camp Pendleton area.

At 8:30 a. m., August 13, 1953, he will make a tour of the Camp Pendleton area in a helicopter. After this, he will make a motor tour of the northeast portion of Camp Pendleton--apparently in connection with the Santa Margarita water dispute.

62-98585-99
RECORDED - 94

7-126
WY

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	_____	()
Mr. Ladd	_____	()
Mr. Nichols	_____	()
Mr. Belmont	_____	()
Mr. Clegg	_____	()
Mr. Glavin	_____	()
Mr. Harbo	_____	()
Mr. Rosen	_____	()
Mr. Tracy	_____	()
Mr. Mohr	_____	()
Mr. Winterrowd	_____	()
Mr. Holloman	_____	()
Mr. Sizoo	_____	()
Miss Gandy	_____	()

See Me	_____	()
Note and Return	_____	()
For Your Recommendation	_____	()
What are the facts?	_____	()

Remarks:

To: Director

From: L.B. Nichols

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

Information available indicates that he will be arriving San Diego Airport 1:30 PM Wednesday, August 12, 1953. It has been ascertained that Immigration and Naturalization Service has arranged interviews by the A. G. with various Chiefs of Police and heads of law enforcement agencies in this area to discuss Mexican "wetback" problems.

He will be stopping at the El Cortez Hotel.

RECORDED - 94

EX-125

62-98525-100

CLERK

Brownell, Federal Aids to Probe Border Problems at Calexico

A conference to be attended Friday at Calexico by U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell shaped up today as an important discussion of the increasing flow of Mexican wetbacks into San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Brownell added the session to a busy itinerary of his visit this week to Southern California.

Arriving Wednesday

In Washington, he told California congressmen he felt he could deal better with San Diego area border problems if he could investigate first-hand.

Brownell is tentatively scheduled to arrive here by plane Wednesday or Thursday.

He will be accompanied from Washington by Willard Kelly. As assistant commissioner of immigration, Kelly is the top man in the U.S. Border Patrol.

To Attend Parley

This is the federal agency which each month picks up thousands of Mexican aliens who illegally enter the U.S. in search of work, usually farm labor. They are deported but most recross into San Diego and Imperial Counties, only to be picked up again and again.

Herman R. Landon, district director of the U.S. Immigration



ATTY. GEN. BROWNELL
To study border problems

and Naturalization Service, headquartered at Los Angeles, said he and other area immigration and border patrol chiefs will participate in the day-long conference scheduled in the De Anza Hotel.

Landon said he was working on the hearing's agenda and indicated the problem of the illegal alien entrants would rank high,

although Brownell will undoubtedly include discussions with other federal agencies concerned with border laws.

These include the Customs Agency, charged with the prevention of smuggling of narcotics and other contraband.

Others in Talks

Besides Kelly, Landon said Brownell's party would include William Godel, representative of the Department of Defense.

The attorney general, who heads the Department of Justice, is to be joined in Southern California by Laughlin E. Waters, the new U.S. attorney for Southern California.

On Thursday, Brownell is to inspect Camp Pendleton and the Santa Margarita River watershed,—center of the Government-Fallbrook area water rights dispute.

Meeting Brownell

Rep. James Utt (R-Santa Ana) is to meet Brownell at Pendleton. Utt, Rep. Bob Wilson (R-San Diego), and possibly other Southern California congressmen are to sit in on the Calexico conference.

Wilson and Utt have proposed a crossing-card system to regulate the entry of Mexican nationals to work on U.S. farms. Mexican laborers now are admitted under contract provisions in a U.S.-Mexico treaty.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 24, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: NAME CHECKS

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Gearty ✓
Mohr ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Sizoo ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

On August 17, 1953, a memorandum dated August 14, 1953, was received from [redacted] in the Department requesting name checks on 17 individuals who had requested autographed photographs of the Attorney General. The list is attached.

On August 18, 1953, Crosby advised [redacted] that the following information which might be considered derogatory pertaining to persons on her list was set out in Bufiles:

[redacted] signed a petition opposing the Feinberg Law. This was a law under which hearings were being held on the loyalty of certain teachers in the New York City school system. [redacted] protested the prosecution for criminal syndicalism of four convicted Communists in Oklahoma in 1943. [redacted] petitioned for the freeing of Earl Browder when Browder was in jail for passport violation. [redacted] signed an open letter protesting the deportation order against Mrs. Browder. He called for the defeat of the arms program of President Truman and is mentioned in that connection in the Daily Worker. [redacted]

[redacted] was informed that a nonspecific allegation had been received advising that [redacted] teachings in contemporary world affairs at a Baltimore high school in Baltimore University are either extremely Socialistic or Communistic. [redacted] was advised the Bureau had conducted no investigation of these charges. [redacted]

The identification record concerning [redacted] of Newtonville, Massachusetts, was also supplied.

[redacted] was further informed that it was not possible to identify derogatory information in Bureau files of any of the other individuals on the list.

Attachment

SEP 9 1953

FEC:ps

RECORDED-21
INDEXED-21
EX-124

62-98585-101

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: August 14, 1953b6
b7C

FROM :

SUBJECT: Name Checks

May we please have name checks on the following:

Michael Blank *NII*
340 East Mosholu Parkway
Bronx 58, New York✓ Ernest E. Drake *NII*
Box 141
Keams Canyon, Arizona✓ S.G. Titenor
4009 Pine St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania✓ Robert G. Woods
603 West Ash Street
Columbia, Missouri✓ C. Norton
Box 223, Back Bay Annex
Boston, MassachusettsLeonard H. Budd
208 East Court Street
Ithaca, New York✓ Sue Sipkin
1155 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn 10, New York✓ Donald R. Sutphin
223 West 11th Street
New York 14, New York✓ Cornelius Greenway, D.D., Minister
All Souls Universalist Church
Ocean and Ditmas Avenues
Brooklyn 26, New York✓ John Duignan *NII*
422 East 82nd Street
New York, New York✓ Ensign Joseph E. Balmer, Jr.
U.S.N.A.S.
Navy 3835, Box 7
Care Fleet Postoffice
San Francisco, California✓ Ray Eichenmuller *NDL*
130 Prospect Street
Pittsburgh 11, PennsylvaniaJean Davenport
5 Liberty Street
Montpelier, Vermont✓ Young Christian Workers *NII*
638 West Deming Place
Chicago, Illinois✓ Joseph Esler, New Editor *ND*
* Chicago News Budget Office
6241 North Oakley Ave.
Chicago 45, Illinois

* Please check News also.

ENCLOSURE

Thank you

8-24-53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *MD* SAC, Indianapolis

DATE: 9/10/53

PERSONAL ATTENTIONSUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Gearty	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Attorney General addressed the National Convention of the AMVETS at Indianapolis, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Saturday night, September 5, 1953.

Per instructions of the Bureau, we arranged to meet Mr. BROWNELL at the Indianapolis airport and placed ourselves at his disposal during his visit. His plane was scheduled to arrive at 4:13 PM, September 5, however, it was learned through Eastern Air Lines that the plane upon which Mr. BROWNELL was traveling from New York City to Louisville, had been delayed due to bad weather and the connecting plane from Louisville to Indianapolis could not be delayed and had departed for Indianapolis, prior to Mr. BROWNELL's arrival in Louisville.

The national officials of the AMVETS organization were at the Indianapolis airport with an honor guard for Mr. BROWNELL and upon learning that he had missed the plane at Louisville, they became very disturbed because of his commitment to speak on the NBC national network that evening.

I telephonically contacted the Louisville Office and requested that office to confer with Mr. BROWNELL immediately upon his arrival in Louisville, and arrange to either drive him to Indianapolis via Bureau automobile or else endeavor to arrange for a chartered plane for him.

The Louisville Office advised shortly thereafter that arrangements had been made for the Air National Guard at Louisville to fly Mr. BROWNELL to Indianapolis, which would require only 45 minutes flight time.

Mr. BROWNELL arrived in Indianapolis in adequate time to fulfill his commitments. The officials of the AMVETS were very appreciative of the assistance rendered by this office. I personally met Mr. BROWNELL at the airport and stayed with his

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316
SEP 24 1953

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Let. Director
9/10/53

group until his departure for Washington at 9:05 AM, Sunday, September 6, 1953. Mr. BROWNELL stated he greatly appreciated the courtesy and arrangements made by the Bureau.

The speech was carried from 9:00-9:30 PM on the national hook-up, and the Indianapolis newspapers gave a great amount of front-page publicity to his speech. The news items have already been forwarded separately to the Crime Records Section. Mr. BROWNELL praised the Director and the FBI in his speech and pointed out the great work the Bureau has performed in the security field, and that he and his staff intended to take positive action against subversive individuals and "not let dust collect on the files like the prior administration of the Justice Department."

The above is for informational purposes.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-07-2010

The Attorney General

August 26, 1953

Director, FBI

62-98585-103
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE
AUGUST 28, 1953

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 24, 1953, regarding questions to be asked of you at your press conference, Friday, August 28, 1953.

With regard to Item I in your memorandum, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as a matter of policy, does not institute investigations of former prisoners of war as such. We will, of course, conduct investigation in cases where there is sufficient evidence of a violation of Federal statutes to justify such action.

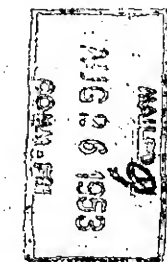
You note that Item I is evidently framed so as to include the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of one of the prisoners of war who came back this Spring. This apparently refers to Paul F. Schnur, Jr., who was repatriated in April, 1953. By memorandum dated August 14, 1953, the Department requested an investigation of Schnur because of his alleged activities in organizing "Progressives" among American prisoners of war as well as his alleged activities in broadcasting enemy propaganda while a prisoner of war.

Schnur's parents, Ida Marie and Paul F. Schnur, Sr., have long been active in the affairs of the Communist Party and Communist Party front organizations on the West Coast.

With reference to Item II of your memorandum concerning the status of the investigation of the alleged \$150,000 bribe of State Department officials relating to recognition of the Nicaraguan Government, this matter was initially referred to the Department by memorandum dated July 16, 1953. Memorandum from Acting Deputy Attorney General Robert W. Minor addressed to W. Scott McLeod, Security Officer, Department of State, dated August 17, 1953, referred this matter to the Department of State for handling administratively inasmuch as any criminal violations were outlawed by the Statute of Limitations. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting no investigation in this case.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56 SEP 28 1953
TDR:rmw



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Gandy _____

100-356684-58-3068
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: August 24, 1953

FROM : Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Gearty	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

At my press conference on Friday, August 28, I have been advised that I will be asked the two questions listed below. I would like to discuss them with you that morning so that I will be adequately briefed for the press conference.

1. You have stated that the Department of Justice is not presently considering any cases of the so-called "progressives" included in the prisoners of war now being returned from Korea. Is it also true that the Department of Justice (including the FBI) has not investigated, or is not now investigating, the alleged Communists sympathies or pro-enemy actions of prisoners of war previously exchanged in Korea, i.e., prior to the armistice.

NOTE: Evidently this question is framed so it would include the investigation by the FBI on one of the prisoners of war - I have forgotten his name - who came back this Spring. It was a case, as I remember it, where the parents of the returnee had been active in the Communist cause.

2. What is the present status of the investigation of the McCarthy Committee's report on the alleged \$150,000 bribe of State Department officials relating to recognition of the Nicaraguan Government.

RECORDED - 42

62-98585-103

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

8/24

cc Sent Director

Let. to Attorney General

8/26/53

TDR:ran

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 58-2468-103

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 24 1953

TELETYPE

60732

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

FBI, OMAHA

9-24-53

11-41

AM CST

EMG

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION - DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

THEODORE T. BULLOCK, INFORMATION CONCERNING. THEODORE T. BULLOCK, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF ATTY. GEN. HERBERT BROWNELL, DIED LATE TUESDAY NIGHT IN LINCOLN, NEBR. BULLOCK WAS A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. BURIAL SERVICE IS AT THREE PM SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIFTH NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE AT WADLOWS MORTUARY, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

RECORDED - 115
WILLIAMS

162-98585-1027

12 SE 28 1953

END ACK PLS

OCT 1 1953
OK FBI WA JN INDEXED - 115

cc - Mrs. Williams

September 25, 1953

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I have written to your sister about the passing of Professor Bullock, and I would like you, too, to know of the sorrow with which I learned of his death.

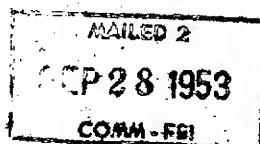
The splendid contribution which he made to his fellow citizens during his lifetime could not have been in a more worthy field. I know that he will be sorely missed ~~and you~~, and you have my deepest personal sympathy.

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: Bulet of 9-25-53, to Mrs. Theodore T. Bullock, Lincoln, Nebraska, expressed regret at the passing of Mr. Bullock. Mrs. Bullock is the sister of the Attorney General, and her husband was Professor of Economics at the University of Nebraska. Bufile 77-54651-34.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

MLL:rm



RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 25 6 11 PM '53

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

EX - 122

56 OCT 1 1953

SEP 28 1953

162-94525-105

September 25, 1953

Mrs. Theodore T. Bullock
2420 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Bullock:

It was with great sorrow that I learned of the passing of your husband, and I want you to know that you have my deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

I know that he has earned a very dear and lasting place in the hearts of his many friends. There is no nobler contribution that he could have made to his fellow citizens than the splendid work he has done with his students at the University of Nebraska.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me if I can be of help in any way.

Sincerely yours,

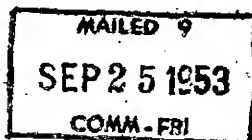
SEP 29 1953
130

cc-Omaha

NOTE: Bufile 77-54651-34 reflects that Mrs. Bullock is the sister of the Attorney General, and that her husband was a Professor of Economics at the University of Nebraska. This information was as of 11-29-52. No further data in Bufiles could be identified with the Bullocks.

Address per telephone directory

MLL:nma



62 OCT 5 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 25 10 52 AM '53

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 25 10 52 AM '53

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 25 4 16 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *encls*

DATE: October 9, 1953

FROM : T. D. Rushing *TDR*

SUBJECT:

Herbert T Brownell, Jr

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Agent Tom Ring of the New York Office telephonically advised at 12:35 A.M., this date, that Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell were departing NYC by train at 1:20 A.M., this date, en route to Washington, D.C., after attending the Al Smith Memorial Dinner in NYC.

Action:

None. For information.

cc - 1 - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Nichols

TDR:dmd *[Signature]*

RECORDED - 86

EX-124

162-96580-107
13 OCT 12 1953
Vol
52 OCT 15 1953

TDR
INT SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10-8-53

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
BEFORE PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOCIATION 10-6-53

Herbert Brownell Jr.

The Bureau was previously advised of the scheduled appearance of Attorney General BROWNELL, together with WARREN E. BERGER and WARREN OLNEY, III, Chiefs respectively of the Civil and Criminal Divisions of the Department, at a Bar Association dinner at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on the evening of October 6th.

SA NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN and I attended this reception and dinner, and several mentions of Bureau work were made by the speakers who included the Chairman, BERNARD G. SEGAL, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Attorney General, and both of his assistants.

Mr. BROWNELL, at the outset of his talk which had to do principally with the menace of Communism and the cleaning up and streamlining of operations within the Department of Justice, used the often heard story of a former Attorney General who, unsuccessful in his efforts to get into the Department of Justice Building without the required pass, was told by the guard that he could not be admitted "even if he were J. EDGAR HOOVER!"

- True an ancient & overused story!
Mr. OLNEY stressed the variety of matters handled in the Criminal Division and mentioned his efforts to have material charged out for long periods returned to the Department of Justice files. In this connection he referred to a letter written the Attorney General by the Director in 1934 relating developments in several major kidnaping cases, which letter had never been replied to or placed in the Department's files. He concluded with a statement to the effect that fortunately the FBI did not wait for a reply, but proceeded to handle the investigations to their satisfactory conclusions.

Mr. BERGER, in his talk, in mentioning the aids available in the recovery of large sums due the Government as the result of pending litigation, stressed the fact that all of the investigative resources of the FBI are so available, the implication being that the Bureau constitutes the most valuable item in this connection.

Actually, the talks made by the Attorney General and his aides appeared quite political in nature, in that all three placed considerable stress upon their claims that the current Administration within the Department has, over the past eight months, devoted itself principally to restoring the Department to a position of respect in the eyes of the people,

COPIES DESTROYED

68 DEC 13 1964

RECORDED - 15

162-78585-108

OCT 15 1953

RJA:AVM

24

OR 11-18

Director, FBI

10-8-53

Re: Appearance of U. S. Attorney General
Before Philadelphia Bar Association 10-6-53

the statement having been made several times that in spite of the fact that the great majority of its legal personnel were conscientious and ethical lawyers under the preceding Administration, there were a number of exceptions, and the general standing of the Department had reached its lowest all-time ebb in January, 1953, just prior to the time the present regime took over.

Dec. 12, '53
2420 R
Lincoln, Nebr.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the letter you sent me about my husband. He is at rest after a long illness, but to me his work with the students, his patience, intelligence and valor, will always remain vivid. I have had a rare privilege. With best wishes for you and your splendid work.

MRS Theodore T. Bullock
Yours sincerely,

Ruth Bullock

RECORDED-11

INDEXED-11

EX-104

162-98585-709
OCT 19 1953
FBI
knowell
neb.

50 OCT 22 1953

4/ELV

Herbert O Brownell

DU-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Oct. 12, '53 ✓
2420 R
Lincoln, Nebr.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gearty _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the letter you sent me about my husband. He is at rest after a long illness, but to me his work with the students, his patience, intelligence and valor will always remain vivid. I have had a rare privilege.

With best wishes for you and your splendid work.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Bullock
(SISTER OF A.G.)

COPY:hmm

Handwritten notes and stamps:
RECEIVED
OCT 15 1953
FBI
10-25-53
4/10

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 10, 1953

FROM : M. A. Malone

SUBJECT: KATE SMITH PROGRAM
ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL
INTERVIEWED BY TED COLLINS

On the Kate Smith program, WNPW-TV, today, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was interviewed by Ted Collins. In the latter portion of the show called "The Cracker Barrel" Brownell said he was in New York City to arrange for forty students from various universities to be brought to the Department for volunteer work in connection with the Department's present file review work.

In answering inquiry regarding Harry Dexter White, Brownell made no specific statements. He said in January, 1953, President Eisenhower requested legal work to assure that no one disloyal to the Government would remain in service and that the Department has been reviewing files and carrying out this order. He said that the White material came to his attention during this review and that accordingly he made it known to the public. Asked regarding the time of this announcement - just after Republican election defeats - he said the time was immaterial, and he made all such data known when it came to his attention. Subsequently in the program, he said he did not wish to make any more comment about the White matter.

Brownell stated he would ask Congress in January, 1954, to allow wire-tapping evidence to be admitted into court and also to allow one committee plus the Attorney General to grant immunity to some individuals who refused to testify on grounds of the fifth amendment. He mentioned that 1,456 persons have been fired as security risks and that 300 major cases regarding deportation are in process under the Eisenhower programs. He commented that the Supreme Court this week granted the Government's petition to review the Sergey Rubenstein case. Asked about his statement in the September 11 "U. S. News and World Report" that "Communists are a greater menace now than ever," Brownell said it was a wonderful experience to work with the FBI and to see their wonderful work and that this experience had taught him that the Communists are not fewer but are better organized and their objective is the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

NOT RECORDED

DEC 2 1953

NOV 30 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 101-4053

Memo to Mr. Nichols

November 10, 1953

He was asked about the Joey Fay case and whether parole reports were to be opened. Brownell stated that since his term of office, beginning in February, 1953, on instructions from President Eisenhower, the names of individuals granted pardon or executive clemency by the President as well as the list of sponsors has been made public. In addition, he said settlements in civil litigation and tax cases have been made public.

[Handwritten signature]

- Mr. Tolson ☒
- Mr. Ladd ☒
- Mr. Nichols ☒
- Mr. Belmont ☒
- Mr. Clegg ☐
- Mr. Glavin ☐
- Mr. Harbo ☐
- Mr. Rosen ☐
- Mr. Tracy ☐
- Mr. Gearty ☐
- Mr. Mohr ☐
- Mr. Winterrowd ☐
- Tele. Room ☐
- Mr. Holloman ☐
- Mr. Sizoo ☐
- Miss Gandy ☐

BROWNELL

Herbert Brownell Jr,

#246,845

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/16/95 BY SP MacPete

(BROWNELL)

NEW YORK--ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL WILL BE INTERVIEWED HERE ON A
 TELEVISION PROGRAM TODAY AT 3:30 P.M. ON HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE
 TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

~~LINE FOR INSEALMENT DELETED~~

HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED BY TED COLLINS DURING A 15-MINUTE SEGMENT
 OF THE "KATE SMITH HOUR" ON NBC TELEVISION STATIONS. COLLINS IS
 PRODUCER OF THE SHOW.

THE 15-MINUTE APPEARANCE WILL COVER BROWNELL'S ACTIVITIES AS
 ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS RECENT CHARGES AGAINST THE TRUMAN
 ADMINISTRATION, NBC SAID.

11/10--EG1229P

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-4053-

*get in
 Miller
 Woot*

*Someone should
 listen in & hear
 what he has to
 say.*

RECORDED - 75
 INDEXED - 75

62-98585-
 NOV 16 1953
 4-

53 NOV 17 1953

HERBERT Brownell

November 17, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

m
I would appreciate your seeing that Mr. Brownell gets the enclosed letter. I am handling it this way to be sure that the letter gets to Mr. Brownell and that nobody else opens it.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Chambers

Charles W. Chambers
Marie Antoinette Inn
Menlo Park, California

Letter addressed
to Mr Brownell
delivered in person
by L.F. Heyforth
11/20/53 - 9:05 AM

Keep envelope
attached

RECORDED-12
INDEXED-12

62-98585-111

81 NOV. 15 1953
20

EXP. PROC.

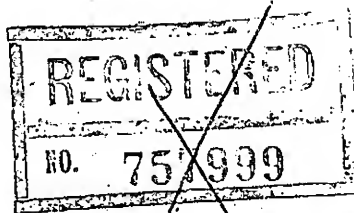
NOV 19 1953

ENCL

52 NOV 23 1953



MR. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



From:

C.W. Chambers
Marie Antoinette, Mrs.
Menlo Park, California



291
58 NOV 30 1953

62-98585-

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 25 1953

NOV 27 1953

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 101-4053

5:05 pm

November 17, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

MR. LADD

MR. NICHOLS

Herbert Brown 11-53

The Attorney General called me this afternoon to congratulate me on my appearance before the Jenner Committee today. He stated he thought I had put it across very well and he doubted if many people would attack the FBI or a table. I told him he had done a fine job and that I thought the presentation in detail of all those facts he gave certainly made a document that nobody could answer.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

JEN:EM

NOV 18 1953

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

PERS. FILE

November 18, 1953

RECORDED - 18 62-98585-112
INDEXED - 18

Mr. Norman H. Field
180 Union Street
Springfield, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Field:

In the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging receipt of your telegram of November 14, 1953.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Bufiles have no record of correspondence. In view of the nature of this communication, the above reply is deemed advisable.

NOV 18 11 30 AM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 18 12 31 PM '53

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

ELT:mad:gmh

NOV 30 1953

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1953
MAILED 19

NOV 18 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 14 1953

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Miss Gandy

YEJ#18:27 ^E 032 PD

WUX SPRINGFIELD MASS NOV 14 823AME

EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

Herbert Brownell

BROWNELL POLITICALLY SHOULD BE DISALLOWED

RECORDED - 18

NR NORMAN H FIELD 180 UNION ST FORMER SPECIAL

NOV 23 1953

MARSHALL UNDER JOHN HALL

904AME.

Mr. Nichols

NML 18-3
Per 11-11-53
alt

CC Mr. Nichols
9/60

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

60733

Dear Edgar:

Did you know that the statement by Brownell makes Communists gloat. He has and is in many scandals in the past. Watch him. He has Facist trend and is not a good risk as Attorney General. Is your job at stake, or what?

ANONYMOUS

RECORDED-29

162-48585-113

COPY:ww

EX-126

NOV 27 1953

58 DEC 2 1953

~~Dear~~ Edgar - Did you know
~~that~~ The statement by
Brownell makes Communists
gloat. He has and is in many
scandals in the past.
Watch him. He has Fascist trend
and is not a good risk as
Attorney General. Is your job at stake,
or what?

Hope Ben T. Brownell, Jr.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. Harbo *RD*
 FROM : D. J. Parsons *D*

DATE: November 18, 1953

SUBJECT: Package Received by
 Attorney General *O*

HERBIE, Brownell, J.C.

On November 13, 1953, a Special Agent assigned to the Laboratory secured a package from the Director's office addressed to the Attorney General for examination in the Laboratory. This examination revealed that the contents consisted of a large handmade object that simulated a cartridge which was made of wood. Contained in the base was a circular metal can similar to those containing bouillon cubes. A metal plug was in the can which was free to move up and down within the can.

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

Parsons
63

Zimmerman
11/24/53

In the proper position, this plug could move by gravity which in so doing could set off a .22 caliber cartridge soldered to the lid. The cartridge had previously been detonated before the time of the examination; therefore, the whole device was harmless. No explosive substances were present.

The device was returned and has since then been sent back to the Laboratory indicating that it is not desired by the Attorney General; therefore, authority is requested to destroy it.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the authority be granted to destroy the handmade device described above.

TDB:js *js*

RD *2 agree*
11/24

11/24/53

*Miss McCarthy in AG office
 told me it should be disposed
 of.*

destroyed in lab

*11/30/53
 DMG*

RECORDED - 68

EX-127

62-98585-114
 DEC 1 1953
12

F348
 58 DEC 7 1953

SEVEN

25, 1953

The Attorney General
Director, FBI

RECORDED-96

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDEXED-96

ESSENTIAL SERVICE FOR RESIDENCE
TELEPHONE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

EX-1004
104-298585-115
In the course of other business, it was determined that your home telephone, Emerson 2-5892, was not classified under "Essential Service." This is a highly confidential classification by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company whereby certain key Government and civilian telephone subscribers will be able to make outgoing calls as well as to receive incoming calls in case of a national emergency. Unclassified subscribers will be unable to make outgoing calls, thus saving existing telephone facilities for use by responsible officials in connection with the emergency.

A request was made of the telephone company that you be classified as an "Essential Service Subscriber" at your residence. The company advised on November 24, 1953, that this matter has been appropriately handled. For your information your office phone has been so classified since the telephone company first instituted this plan.

JMM:VRH:VH

NOV 25 3 21 PM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1953
COMM-FBI

MAILED 10
NOV 27 1953
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 27 4 02 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harbo *PH*

DATE: Nov. 20, 1953

FROM : I. W. Conrad *IWC*

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE SECURITY SURVEY

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Gearty ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒
 McGowan ☒

Recently while making a security survey of the telephones of Bureau officials and incidental thereto, it was ascertained the telephone service to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., 4355 Forest Lane, Northwest, Telephone EMerson 2-5892, was not classified as an Essential Service Subscriber, which means that under certain conditions it would not be possible for the Attorney General to make outgoing telephone calls from this number. This matter was called to the attention of Mr. C. L. Finch, Test Desk Foreman, Emerson Central Office, who advised that he would get clearance to assure the Attorney General's telephone being reclassified as an ~~Essential~~ Service Subscriber.

ACTION:

This data is being furnished for informative purposes only, in the event the Bureau desires to call it to the attention of the Attorney General.

CKC:kmb

Send memo to A.G.

memo to AG

11-25-53

JMM:URB

RECORDED-96

INDEXED-96

EX. - 104

62-98585-115

31

DEC 31 1953

Tel. Co. advised 11-24-53.
 Will advise when AG's line
 is placed on essential
 service. 11-24-53

Placed on Essential
 Service - 11-24-53
 gmm

Cec-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: December 4, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ~~FRED MULLEN~~
DE

HERBERT BROWNELL ✓

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

2g
 Fred Mullen called the Bureau on December 4, 1953, and talked to Crosby. He advised that the Attorney General has received a bill in the amount of \$5 from the Midwest edition of the Wall Street Journal addressed to him at Capital Avenue and the invoice for the McGraw Hill Publishing Company book, "How to Run a Small Business," addressed to him by name at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. The invoice had a little notation on it, "U. S. Government head nut man." Mullen asked if either of these were a matter within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI and Crosby told him they were not.

ACTION:

None. This is for record.

G. I. R. -10

WBA
8

J

cc - Mr. Ladd

RECORDED-38

cc - Mr. Rosen

INDEXED-38

62-98575-116
DEC 8 1953

L-125

FEC:im2
Jmy.

DEC 15 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: December 7, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ~~LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY~~
PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Herbert Brownell Jr.

ON 11-30-53

[redacted] in the Department transmitted the attached list of names, requesting that Bureau files be checked and the Department furnished with any derogatory information on the individuals and organizations listed for the guidance of the Attorney General in replying to requests for autographs.

There was no derogatory information concerning Devins, Robertson, Wilson, or Blanstein. There is considerable information in Bureau files about Little, Brown and Company and the substance of the attached, public source comment about Little, Brown as late as September, 1951, was communicated telephonically to [redacted] for her information.

ACTION: None, this is for record.

FEC:arm

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 5

INDEXED - 5

DEC 15 1953

58 DEC 18 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: 11-30-53

FROM :

SUBJECT: Name checks

b6

b7C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Whitely	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

H. H. F. Y. 11

May we please have name checks on the following:

① Donald Devins
Duckwalls
Saline, Kansas

④ Jerome Wilson
82 Roslyn Road
Mineola, Long Island
New York

② Joyce Robertson
R.D. #1
Binghamton, N. Y.

⑤ Albert P. Blanstein
Attorney at Law
295 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

③ Little, Brown and Company
Publishers
New York, N. Y.

advised
re ②, ④, ⑤ - will call
back about ③
12/1/53

INDEXED-57

EX-126

NOT RECORDED

27 DEC 1953

memo
Mr. Tolson
12/7/53
FEC

63 DEC 21 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Dec. 7, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

60734

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo

Morris Ernst sent me the attached note on November 30th, enclosing an editorial from Nation Magazine which referred to the Cincinnati situation. Morris came in to see me this morning. He had sent a memorandum to the White House recently wherein he discussed the controversy precipitated by the Harry Dexter White case. As a result of his memo, he was invited down to lunch today. He did not indicate with whom he was having lunch, but he mentioned on a couple of occasions contacts with Max Rabb.

Morris stated he felt now was a propitious time to advocate the commission concept for the purpose of looking into the Communist situation which would serve the purpose of counteracting McCarthyism. I told Morris I thought he had an excellent idea but I wondered if he were prepared at this time to go the whole way and create a so-called royal commission under the British concept of jurisdiction as this would be the only way the job could be handled. I told Morris this, of course, was a policy-making determination, but that we shuddered in the Bureau at the royal commission concept whereby an individual could be tried in camera or an investigation could be carried on in camera; that it would be ridiculous to think a commission could do the job without the full power of subpoena and the power to compel disclosures; that obviously such a commission would have to function in camera because this is the only way they could get at highly restricted information. I told Morris the royal commission concept in time of peace was nothing short of being shocking when one fully considered the ramifications and that it was difficult for me to conceive that he or anyone else would take the untenable position of in fact abrogating our constitutional safeguard.

Morris was somewhat taken back by this argument and strangely enough, I think I made some impression upon him. He was of the opinion a commission similar to the Nimitz Commission could do the job, headed by an outstanding man like his old friend, the J. P. Morgan partner, Lefingwell.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen

LBN:MP

NOT RECORDED

141 DEC 22 1953

DEC 16 1953

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Morris further told me that he understood the President had recently told a couple of newsmen who had talked to him about the commission concept that they should develop the thoughts that this was a new approach. I told Morris I had heard it had been considered on previous occasions and turned down. I did get from him that one of the newsmen involved was Joseph Harsh of the Christian Science Monitor staff and a CBS commentator.

Ernst then expressed grave concern for the Bureau's future and stated in his opinion, Brownell was going to wreck the Bureau; that he has heard Brownell is now going to make reports available to the chairmen of the various Congressional committees. I told Morris I was not familiar with any such plan and that I did know that only recently, for his strictly personal and confidential information, the Attorney General had declined to make material available to McCarthy and that we confidently expected some public attack on the Department and the Bureau for this. Ernst thought it would be the best thing in the world that could happen because people now have the idea that FBI reports no longer have the bond of sanctity they once had.

Morris then made quite a point out of the Attorney General briefing the February 1st summary to the White House in the Hary Dexter White case. I told Ernst while we, of course, were not taking sides, the fact remained that the consequences of Tom Clark's unleashing the 26 individual reports, making full text available, was far more disastrous than what had taken place. I think Ernst had forgotten about this.

Ernst then stated he had made great inroads in certain liberal circles for wiretapping legislation in that he would place the responsibility in the Attorney General, but that he has now just about reversed his thinking and was of the opinion the Supreme Court should appoint a proctor who would issue the authority. He, of course, agrees that the district judges should not have the authority.

He talked about a debate he was going to have with Ferdinand Pecora tonight on the subject of wire tapping. We were unable to find anything for tonight in the radio columns at the time Morris indicated he was to have this debate.

Morris then raised the Nation Magazine editorial about the Ohio situation. I told him frankly of the background of this. I pointed out confidentially, of course, that in 1951 we were confronted with the proposition of either having our files opened up with no controls being imposed, or working out an arrangement with the Governors' Conference and I mentioned that the two Governors who were the spokesmen on this subject, among others, were Governors Lausche of Ohio and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. Ernst stated in his opinion we should tell the Governors nothing. I asked him what his defense would be should something disastrous occur. He had the perfect defense that we were an agency of quiet dissemination for the benefit of the Executive branch of the government. I told Ernst I was confident, even with all of his persuasive powers, he could not defend this before the American public. Ernst agreed that this was probably the case.

Ernst stated he was hopeful the Bureau could get back to its old days. I told Ernst there had been no change in the Bureau; that our policies and principles were exactly the same as they had always been. Yes, but Ernst pointed out, the Director had been injected into a political controversy. I told him it was not a political controversy; to speak the truth and that some of Ernst's own friends had been responsible for bringing on the condition which literally forced the Director to testify against his will. I mentioned to Ernst the planted stories and told him to document the case himself. He was conscious of some of the stories and stated he would try to exercise what influence he could. I told him further the Director did not want to get in the White case and would not have gotten in the White case had there not been a series of planted stories; that the Director was going to say nothing more, unless the Bureau's good name was impugned; that, however, we were getting the ammunition together just in case, since we had been tipped off the National Democratic Committee was going to have a series of questions asked as to what the Bureau was doing prior to Bentley and Chambers and that the answers to these questions, if they were forced, would be far more devastating than the answers to the White case.

Ernst stated he thought he could exert some influence in the National Democratic Committee. I told him his friend, Clayton Fritchey, had been getting into the act. I referred him to the Smaldone case in Denver and what the facts were.

V

I asked Ernst if he did not recall the bitter opposition which Senator Langer directed against the confirmation of Judge Ritter. Ernst remembered that.

Ernst stated he did not see the Director, but that some people had told him the Director was very forceful and appeared to be worked up. I told Ernst he would be worked up himself if he were in the Director's position; that the Director stated the simple truth; that he kept himself very narrowly limited to the issue, which ironically was defined by some pretty high Democratic sources.

Ernst had no comeback on this and left with the attitude if we had any chores, to let him know and he would get to work.

V

MR. D. M. LADD

December 17, 1953

MR. A. H. BELMONT

FILMER STUART CUCKOW NORTHROP

FBI files reviewed and pertinent data being furnished Attorney General by attached memorandum pursuant to Director's notation "Do our files show anything on Northrop? H." made on December 14, 1953, Washington City News Service dispatch which reported that Northrop believed Attorney General Brownell should be fired.

Northrop, who has not been subject of FBI investigation, was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, November 27, 1893, and is a self-described descendant of a founder in 1639 of Milford, Connecticut. His educational background includes Beloit (Wisconsin) College, A.B., 1915; Yale, A.M., 1919; Harvard, A.M., 1922, Ph.D., 1924. In 1922-1923 he attended universities at Freiburg, Germany, and Cambridge, England. He did social work in New York City, 1915-1916, and was employed by YMCA, Hong Kong, 1919-1920. Since 1923 he has been on Yale's teaching staff, since 1947 as Sterling Professor of Philosophy and Law. Since 1949 has had title of Professor, University of Mexico, Mexico City. He was in the U.S. Army, 1918-1919; is a member of numerous philosophic, scientific and honorary societies including member of the board of the School for Asiatic Studies, New York City, which has not been cited. He resides at 245 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. ("Who's Who in America," 1952-53)

Our files and the attached memorandum to the Attorney General reflect following re Northrop: Panel member, 1927, National Student Conference (not cited). Member, Advisory Board of World Brotherhood Mobilization for the Emergency World People's Congress, September, 1947 (not cited but forerunner of World Peace Council, which is cited). December, 1947, joined 21 other Yale law professors in urging abolition of House Committee on Un-American Activities and softening of Government loyalty program. April, 1948, protested to Attorney General and President "black-listing" of Marxist and labor educational institutions. In 1948 sponsored visit of "Red Dean" of Canterbury.

Results of name checks furnished State Department, 1948, 1951 and April, 1953, and CIA in May, 1951. Purposes of requests not shown. (except* U.S. Specialist)

Attachment
100-New (Northrop)
1 - 62-98585 (Brownell)

PFD:fjb

62-98585
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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

JAN 15 1954

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Tolson _____
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Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd
from Mr. A. H. Belmont

RE: FILMER STUART CUCKOW NORTROP

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum will be
furnished to the Attorney General.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 16, 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

FILMER STUART CUCKOO NORTHROP

Herbert - Brownell

The Washington City News Service dispatch dated December 14, 1953, reflected that Professor Filmer S. C. Northrop of Yale University indicated that he thought "Attorney General Brownell should be fired." "Sitting at what he called 'un-American and undemocratic ways of judging free Americans,'" Northrop said that President Eisenhower should dismiss his Cabinet appointees "who have violated the American way of treating their fellow men."

I thought you would be interested in the following information appearing in our files concerning the captioned individual, who since 1923 has been on the faculty of Yale University.

Northrop has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. However, our files reflect that Northrop, a descendant of a 1639 founder of Milford, Connecticut, was born in Jonesville, Wisconsin, November 27, 1895. He attended Beloit (Wisconsin) College, A.B., 1915; Yale, A.M., 1919; and Harvard, A.M., 1922, Ph.D., 1924. He also attended universities at Freiburg, Germany, and Cambridge, England, 1922-1923. After doing social work in New York City, 1915-1916, he was in the United States Army, 1918-1919, and was employed by the Young Men's Christian Association in Hong Kong, 1919-1920. With Yale University since 1923, he has been Sterling Professor of philosophy and law since 1947. He taught at the University of Mexico, Mexico City, in 1949 and has had a connection with that institution since that year. He resides at 245 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. ("Who's Who in America," 1952-53)

The 1930 House Committee on Un-American Activities publication entitled "Investigation of Communist Propaganda" carried a reprint from an April, 1927, issue of the "Golden Age - Julius Quarterly," which reported that Filmer Northrop, Professor of Philosophy of Science at Yale, with C. A. S. Kennedy, Chaplain to the King of England, and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, 1926 Nobel Prize winner, formed a panel which discussed the riddle of the

100-New (Northrop) 100-40785

1 - 62-98585 (Brownell)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- Tolson
- Ladd
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- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

60725

reconciliation of science and religion at the National Student Conference. The National Student Conference has not been cited. (62-23170-150 p. 4, 9-10; 100-148355-1 Enc. p.4)

The name of Professor F. S. C. Northrop, Department of Philosophy, Yale University, appeared on a list of members of the then forming Advisory Board of the World Brotherhood Mobilization for the Emergency World People's Congress (WPEC) of September, 1947. The list appeared on the Preliminary Call for the Congress. The social-literary periodical published at Lodz, Poland, entitled "Kwartnik" dated August 22-23, 1948, described members of a delegation from the United States who were expected at the World Congress of Intellectuals, also known as the Wroclaw Congress of Cultural Workers in Defense of Peace, planned to be held in Wroclaw, Poland. The Polish publication listed Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard Professor and President of WPEC, and J. Holmes Smith, WPEC Vice President, as members of the United States delegation from WPEC to the Wroclaw Congress and described Professor F. S. C. Northrop as one of the prominent members of the WPEC, but did not name Northrop as a delegate to the Wroclaw Congress. The WPEC has not been cited, but the World Congress of Intellectuals has been described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "This bitter hatred for all western culture and the attempt to divorce writers, scientists, and artists from their own native land and win their allegiance for the Soviet Union is the underlying aim and theme of these scientific and cultural conferences for world peace." held in Wroclaw, Poland on August 23-30, 1948. The Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace was held as a follow-up of this gathering in Poland." (100-350257-1; 100-129861-311)

"Counterattack," an anti-Communist publication, on December 12, 1952, reported that Filmer S. C. Northrop, in December, 1947, joined twenty-one other Yale law professors of the total of twenty-six full-time law professors at that school in subscribing to a statement urging the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the softening up of the Government loyalty program; that Northrop joined in protesting the citing of Communist Party schools as "subversive" (on April 7, 1948) and requested the President and the Attorney General to withdraw the "black-listing" because it was repugnant to freedom of thought; and that Northrop sponsored the appearance of the "Red Dean" of Canterbury at Yale in 1948 when a dummy Communist Party front was set up to welcome him. The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, April 26, 1949, reported that the

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Board of Trustees of the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) of New York City lauded the educators who signed the statement earlier that month "supporting the right of labor and of Marxists to conduct schools for the teaching of their views without threat or intimidation." JSSS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-350512-509; 100-227027A; 121-34869-9; 121-23278-267X12 p. 156)

The thirteenth annual Oklahoma Institute of International Relations was held at the University of Oklahoma, June 11-16, 1950, on the theme "Is American Foreign Policy Adequate?" One of the Institute's speakers was F. S. C. Northrop of Yale. A member of the history staff at Oklahoma University alleged that the speakers at the Institute, which has not been cited, attempted to lull the public into a false sense of security and that the main theme of the Institute was that underneath the Communist exterior, the Russians are human. (Professor M.L. Wardell, Okla. U.; 100-126103-37 p. 3)

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Gearty _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

G.I.R.-6

(MITCHELL) Hearst
 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN STEPHEN A. MITCHELL HAS ASSAILED ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL FOR SEEKING "PARTISAN POLITICAL ADVANTAGE" IN HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-COMMUNIST RECORD.
 BROWNELL LAST WEEK ANNOUNCED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS TAKEN LEGAL ACTION AGAINST 54 COMMUNIST LEADERS, BROUGHT 12 RED FRONT GROUPS TO JUSTICE AND DEPORTED 219 SUBVERSIVE ALIENS.
 MITCHELL SAID THAT IN NEARLY ALL OF THE CASES PROSECUTION OR INVESTIGATION WAS STARTED BY THE FORMER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION. HE CALLED ON PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO "ORDER" BROWNELL TO GIVE THE PEOPLE "THE FACTS."
 MITCHELL CHARGED THAT BROWNELL'S STATEMENTS WERE "MISLEADING" AND CAST DOUBT ON HIS "FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY."
 "THE WORST OF IT IS THAT ALL THIS DEMAGOGUERY HURTS THE COUNTRY AND IS SO UNNECESSARY," MITCHELL SAID IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY.
 1/18-->CE923A

Handled by
 Memo
 1/15/54
 Submit to Ladd
 ERGAN 25 1954
 6444

I want prompt response to my inquiry re figures used by me in my House testimony & what more used by the A.G.

RECORDED - 90

162-28585-119

JAN 20 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

100-100
 100-100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *V. J. [unclear]*DATE:
January 18, 1954 *V. J. [unclear]*FROM : D. M. Ladd *D. M. Ladd*SUBJECT: *sk* ~~RECENT STATEMENTS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
BROWNELL CONCERNING REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM AGAINST SUBVERSIVES~~

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
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Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
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Mohr	_____
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On January 14, 1954, an article captioned "Truman Given Data on GOP's War on Reds" appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald." The article indicated that on January 13, 1954, Attorney General Brownell appeared on the radio program "Report From the White House" and replied to former President Truman's recent charge that "If the Republicans indicted, prosecuted, or convicted any Communists, I have never heard of it."

The only figure used by the Attorney General, which is identical with any figures used in the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, was as follows:

The Attorney General indicated that 20 Communist leaders had been indicted and would be brought to trial this Spring.

This statement is correct. Mr. Brownell is referring to the 9 Philadelphia defendants who were indicted on 8/17/53, and the 11 Cleveland defendants who were indicted on 11/9/53. This same information appears on page 428 of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

Attached is a detailed memorandum analyzing the other figures used by the Attorney General.

Attachment

DML:CSH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3 C/72B
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RECORDED - 36
INDEXED - 36

62-98585-120

JAN 20 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

52 FEB 1 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. H. Belmont

DATE: January 15, 1954

SUBJECT: RECENT STATEMENTS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
BROWNELL CONCERNING REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

On January 14, 1954, an article captioned "Truman Given Data on GOP's War on Reds" appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald." The article indicated that on January 13, 1954, Attorney General Brownell appeared on the radio program "Report From the White House" and replied to former President Truman's recent charge that "If the Republicans indicted, prosecuted, or convicted any Communists, I have never heard of it."

In answering this charge, Mr. Brownell made the following six separate claims of action taken against subversives by the Eisenhower administration:

1. "Jailed 17 Communist leaders under the Smith Act, which forbids conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government."

Observations: It is not clear to which 17 Communist leaders Mr. Brownell is referring in this statement. He is probably referring to the 17 Smith Act defendants who have been convicted since the Republican administration took office on January 20, 1953. These 17 include 7 in Honolulu, 5 in Pittsburgh, and 5 in Seattle. It is noted, however, that all of these defendants were arrested and indicted during the Democratic administration. It is further noted that 13 defendants were convicted in the second New York trial on January 21, 1953, one day after the Republicans took office, but Mr. Brownell apparently decided against including them.

On pages 408 and 409 of the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on December 9, 1953, the following statement appears: "You will note there have been 105 leaders of the Communist movement indicted as a result of investigations of the FBI. Sixty-one have been convicted and

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JAN 20 1954

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sentenced to serve prison terms totaling 261 years and to pay fines in the total amount of \$361,000. Of the 61 convicted, 44 are appealing their cases, 15 are now serving prison terms, and two are fugitives."

2. "Indicted 20 Communist leaders who will be brought to trial this Spring."

Observations: This statement is correct. Mr. Brownell is referring to the 9 Philadelphia defendants who were indicted on August 17, 1953, and the 11 Cleveland defendants who were indicted on November 9, 1953. This information appears on page 428 of the Director's testimony.

3. "Caught five of the fugitive top Communists in this country, brought them back into court, and sentenced them."

Observations: This statement is not accurate. Originally there were eight Communist fugitives. Four of them, Gus Hall, Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, and Gil Green were members of the National Committee of the Communist Party who failed to surrender after the United States Supreme Court upheld their conviction on June 4, 1951. Two of these, Gus Hall and Robert Thompson, have been apprehended, Hall on October 10, 1951, and Thompson on August 27, 1953. The remaining four of the eight original fugitives are James Jackson, William Marron, Fred Fine, and Sidney Steinberg, all of whom fled after indictment in New York on June 20, 1951. Steinberg was apprehended on August 27, 1953, and the remaining three are still in a fugitive status. To date, therefore, only three of the fugitives have been apprehended, one while the previous administration was in office and two since the Republican administration took over. The possibility exists that Mr. Brownell may have been referring to the five individuals arrested in California on August 27, 1953, two of whom, as indicated above, were Robert Thompson and Sidney Steinberg. However, the remaining three, Carl Rasi, Sam Coleman, and Shirley Kremen, were not fugitives. In addition, Thompson is the only one of these individuals who has been sentenced, receiving four

years for contempt in addition to the original three-year sentence under the Smith Act which he received on October 14, 1949.

On pages 403 and 409 of the Director's testimony, mention is made of the five remaining Communist fugitives and on page 404, mention is made of the arrest of Robert Thompson in California in August, 1953.

4. "Indicted 12 Reds for making false statements under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act or other Federal Laws."

Observations: There have been seven individuals indicted under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act since the Republican administration took office. These are Hugh Bryson, Ben Gould, Everest M. Hupman, Walter Lohman, Wilmar Bond, Clinton Jencks, and Tevis Schooner. It is not known to which "other Federal Laws" Mr. Brownell was referring in connection with the above statement. The transcript of the Director's testimony does not disclose that any comment was made concerning prosecutions under the Taft-Hartley Law.

5. "Brought 12 new Communist groups before the Subversive Activities Control Board for action."

Observations: This statement is correct. On April 22, 1953, the Department filed petitions with the Subversive Activities Control Board seeking orders requiring the registration under the terms of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 of the following 12 Communist front organizations:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Slav Congress
Civil Rights Congress
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
Council on African Affairs, Inc.
International Workers Order, Inc.
Jefferson School of Social Science
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
Labor Youth League

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship,
Inc.
United May Day Committee
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The transcript of the Director's testimony does not disclose that any comment was made concerning Communist front organizations brought before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

6. "Brought deportation proceedings against 714 subversive aliens of whom 219 already have been deported."

Observations: Since this claim deals with cases handled by INS, the Bureau is not in a position to comment on the accuracy of this statement. No comment concerning deportation proceedings was contained in the Director's testimony.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None. The above is for your information.

TRUMAN GIVEN DATA ON GOP'S WAR ON REDS

Attorney General Brownell Wednesday night again crossed swords with former President Truman over the Communist issue.

Extending a feud he started in Chicago on Nov. 6 when he charged Mr. Truman with promoting Harry Dexter White, a "known" Russian spy, to high office, Brownell said the Eisenhower administration had:

1. Jailed 17 Communist leaders under the Smith act, which forbids conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government.
2. Indicted 20 Communist leaders who will be brought to trial this spring.
3. Caught five of the fugitive top Communists in this country, brought them back into court, and sentenced them.
4. Indicted 12 Reds for making false statements under the Taft-Hartley labor act or other federal laws.
5. Brought 12 new Communist groups before the subversive activities control board for action.
6. Brought deportation proceedings against 714 subversive aliens of whom 219 already have been deported.

Reply To Truman

Brownell made these claims in direct reply to Truman's charge last week that "if the Republicans indicted, prosecuted or convicted any Communists, I have never heard of it."

Appearing on the radio program, "report from the White House," Brownell told questioners that the Eisenhower fight against Communists is "really working."

"We have a very active program against subversive groups and individuals in this country and it is really working," Brownell said.

Data On Firings

Brownell declined to give a breakdown on the 2,200 government employees President Eisenhower said have been removed from their jobs for security reasons.

Brownell did concede that most of them had not been employed.

Tolson

Ladd

Nichols

Belmont

Clegg

Glavin

Harbo

Rosen

Tracy

Mohr

Trotter

Winterrowd

Tele. Room

Holloman

Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-20-83 BY SP3 JCB

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

Date: JAN 1

ENCLOSURE

H. W. Brown 113

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5 MAR 1 1954
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191 FEB 25 1954

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AM

February 19, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Thomas J. Donegan, called from New York regarding the press conference which the Attorney General had yesterday. Mr. Donegan stated the day before yesterday Alsop called from Washington and asked him concerning the so-called report in the presentation before the grand jury and he told Alsop that he did not desire to comment on what reports he had seen while he was in the FBI; that it would not be proper and he surely was not going to comment on what went on before the grand jury as he would be in contempt of court if he did so. He stated that Alsop asked him when he was in the Bureau; when he resigned, and he told him. He stated he also asked what his function was in the FBI and he told Alsop when he resigned he was Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office and his particular phase of the work in that office was internal security; that this was all a matter of public record and had been published in the papers at the time he resigned. He advised that he told Alsop he resigned because of personal reasons, that is, the need for additional income.

Mr. Donegan stated he then called G. Frederick Mullen who is in charge of the press relations for the Department and told him about the call from Alsop. He stated he pointed out to Mr. Mullen with reference to the so-called 1945 report he did not know what they were talking about but he did think they ought to be cautious because anyone who knew how government operates must realize that he must have pretty complete if not full information as to the Bentley Case, which could be very easily indicated from the record.

Mr. Donegan then advised that yesterday he received a call from an individual by the name of Magden* of the Washington Post and he seemed to be familiar with the Hiss Case and he told Magden that he did not wish to enter into any controversy and with reference to any particular report he said he did not know whether he had seen it or had not seen it; that he was not going to be able to make a statement as to whether he had or had not seen it; that the facts spoke for themselves and it was a matter before the grand jury and he would not comment any further. He indicated that he then called Mr. Mullen and advised him of the above and stated he believed the Attorney General should be advised of the call. He stated he told Mr. Mullen that he did not think it wise for anyone to quote him as saying he, Donegan, had not seen a particular report. Mr. Donegan stated that Mr. Mullen indicated it would be best not to talk to the press and Mr. Donegan stated he knew most of the representatives of the various papers in New York and was on a friendly basis with them and he was not going to be discourteous to them. He indicated he would not

(*phonetic)

GROUP 211 25

comment on any facets of this case but he was rather puzzled about anyone quoting him as he does not recall making such statements. He further told Mr. Mullen that he assumed this 1945 report was an information report for high government officials and he told Mr. Mullen that he must realize that there would be no point in his seeing this report because he was thoroughly familiar with all the investigative reports and a report of that nature would be of no particular use with reference to the grand jury when he had all the detailed reports. Mr. Donegan stated he, Mullen, should call this to the attention of the Attorney General.

Mr. Donegan also indicated that Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, called him at home about eight o'clock and again said the Attorney General had a press conference that afternoon and they did not think he should talk to the press. Mr. Donegan stated he told Mr. Metzner that he did not see how he could refuse to talk if they called him; that he was not going to make any statement; that he was simply going to advise them he had no comment in the matter. Mr. Donegan stated Mr. Metzner said it would be better if he, Donegan, did not say anything at all until they saw him, Donegan, and Donegan mentioned he was coming down Tuesday and commented he did not care to enter into this controversy at all. Mr. Donegan cautioned Mr. Metzner about commenting on what reports he, Donegan, had seen or had not seen.

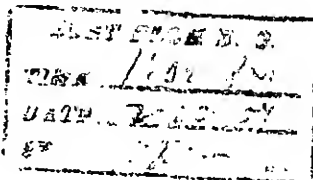
I stated that in his press conference the Attorney General quoted Mr. Donegan as having said he had never seen this particular report and I also mentioned the story appearing in the Alsop column this morning in which his, Donegan's, name was mentioned quite frequently. I then generally discussed the various matters leading up to this current situation. I also mentioned to Mr. Donegan that it might be a good idea for him to secure a copy of the Alsop article, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune under today's date. I told Mr. Donegan that I thought he should be most careful in making any statement to the press as it was obvious they were trying to use him to contradict the Attorney General and that it would be very bad indeed for him to be placed in such a position. Mr. Donegan said he was not going to make any statement whatsoever to the press; that he would be completely unavailable to the press, and that he would wait until he got down to Washington on Tuesday and until he had ascertained just what the situation was. I told Mr. Donegan that I thought this was the best course of action for him to follow.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

JEH:EH



RECORDED - 90

February 27, 1954

URGENT

62-98585-121

SAC, SAN JUAN

BUREAU HAS NO INFORMATION ATTORNEY GENERAL IN VIRGIN
ISLANDS. HOOVER.

LBN:MP

NR. 27-216
ENC. 27-16 BY *meh*
CK. 27-16 BY *meh*
APPROVED BY *meh*
TYPED BY *meh*
FILED BY *meh*

RADIO

FEB 27 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

at 5:29 PM per *meh*

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEB 27 4 22 PM '54
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

4-42a

DECODED COPY

let *(M)*

FROM SAN JUAN

2-27-54

NR 271645

11:58 AM

✓ DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

VERY URGENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT G. BROWNELL REPORTEDLY IN VIRGIN ISLANDS AT PRESENT TIME, STOPPING AT CAMEEL BAY PLANTATION, ST. JOHNS VIRGIN ISLAND, ACCOMPANIED BY LAWRENCE ROCKEFELLER, TRAVELLING INCOGNITO. ADVISE IF BUREAU DESIRES ANY CONTACT BE MADE WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL, OR IF IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT HE WILL CONTACT THIS OFFICE.

RECEIVED: 2-27-54 12:09 PM KH

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~
62 DEC 3 1964

RECORDED = 90

62-98585-121
MAR 3 1954

mag/ger

Mr. Nichols

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

o e m u h i c a l

Part of Brown

jm

771

55 MAR 4-1954

162-44300-1 ✓
NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 25 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-35-44

9:29

February 19, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

While talking to Governor Sherman Adams today on another matter, he asked me if I was familiar with the Joseph Alsop story and I stated I was. The Governor stated that Mr. Alsop wanted to come in and see him and the Governor had agreed to see him and at least listen to what he has to say. I told the Governor I thought he was entirely right but cautioned him to be very careful and the Governor stated he did not intend to say anything but merely to listen. The Governor then asked if I was quite familiar with the Nixon story and the rest of the personnel which Alsop has in mind and I stated I was. The Governor commented that there was nothing then that he needed to tell me about what Alsop is going to tell him, the Governor.

I told the Governor that both of the Alsop brothers were very dangerous individuals; that, unfortunately, they had always been able to be tied in at very high levels in previous Administrations. I stated they both did a great deal of social entertaining at their home in Georgetown and served plenty of liquor, which, of course, made many people talk too freely when under its influence. I stated the Bureau had investigated them a number of times for information they had gotten in the way of top-secret leaks from the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the State Department. I stated Joseph Alsop seems to be carrying on a particular feud now against the Attorney General and he had a statement in his column the other day about the 2200 names and is now trying to disprove the statement made by Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney in connection with the testimony about the disappearance of the famous espionage report.

FEB 24 1954

Very truly yours,

SENT	FEB 24 1954
TIME	1:50 PM
DATE	2-22-54
BY	J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

JEH:mpd

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: February 26, 1954

FROM : Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

I have just had an opportunity to read
 your article reprinted from the Virginia Law Weekly
 of January 8 on the subject "The Moral Duty of Citizens",
 and wish to congratulate you on this excellent presentation.

Handwritten: H.A. R. C. 2

RECORDED - 50

162-985-122
 MAR 8 1954

Handwritten: 90-26-100-100
 Will

EXP. PROC.

MAR 1 1954

MAR 13 1954

PERS. FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1954

TELETYPE

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

FBI DETROIT

2-27-54

9 520. EST

DIRECTOR, FBI LAMIA 4-374 10-11-54 URGENT

ATTENTION INSPECTOR FRANK HOLLOMAN

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MARCH ONE
AND TWO, NEXT. REMYTEL FEB. TWENTYSIX, LAST. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF KNOWN RELIABILITY, ADVISED THAT NOTHING SPECIFIC
FORMULATED TO DATE. LYL CONTACTS OR MEMBERS IN STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC
ACTION, STUDENT CHAPTER OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, AND YOUNG
DEMOCRATS ATTEMPTING TO FOMENT ACTION IN THOSE ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST
AG-G VISIT ALONG PARTISAN LINES. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

NO INTER

9-58 OK FBI CA 13

NOT RECORDED

193

62-98585-

INITIALS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b2

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-362655

Mr. Anthony J. Russo
Confidential Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

March 31, 1954

SAM ATTENBURG

INDEXED-74
RECORDED-74

62-98585-123

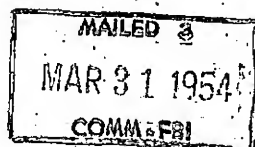
Your memorandum of March 24, 1954, forwarded to me a letter addressed to The Attorney General from Sam Attenburg. This letter was dated March 17, 1954, and was written on stationery of The Roosevelt Hotel, 123 Baronne Street, New Orleans 9, Louisiana. This letter was postmarked in New Orleans on March 19, 1954. A review of the indices and the files of this Bureau failed to reflect any information identifiable with the writer of the letter in question. The letter and its envelope are being returned to you with this memorandum.

Attachments

NOTE: There is no record in Bureau indices under the names, Sam Attenburg or Samuel Attenburg. A search under the names Sam and Samuel Ottenburg also located no identifiable information.

Tolson

EMV:jbg



RECEIVED READING ROOM

MAR 31 10 27 AM '54

✓
MAR 31 10 47 AM '54
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

51
APR 12 1954

March 26, 1954 b6

b7c

b7c

- ☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to t. 879
Supervisor
Room 4225

- ☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☒ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
Address

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 3/26 Searcher Initial pe

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

AP

NR

One -

65-56402-1-1289

NT: 65-56402-2399 p 165

E. M. -

ME: 80-600-321

Address 4 -

320 8053-877

881 QNV

AL 32-15358-520

3.30, 1954

- ☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Return to [REDACTED] Ext. _____
Supervisor
Room #235

- ☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☒ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty b6

-b7c

SUBJECT.
Address.

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 3.30 Initial QOC

Searcher Initial 890

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Louis Nichols,
Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : *[Signature]* Anthony J. Russo,
Confidential Assistant to the Attorney General

DATE: March 24,

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Signature]

I am passing this on to you for your perusal.

orig of same set from [unclear] to AG 3-17-54

I suppose you are the person to whom I should direct this. If not, please advise.

[Signature]

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

*Memo to [unclear]
3/31/54 ENV*

RECORDED-24

62-98585-123

APR 3 1954

[Handwritten initials]

ENCL

[Handwritten number 74]

COPY

The
ROOSEVELT
Pride of the South
A Completely Air-conditioned Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

3-17-54

Attorney Herbert G. Brownell
Washington D.C.

It is common knowledge & belief of the decent white people of the south that there actually is Negro blood in the Brownell family.

If this is true isn't there enough racial pride in you to admit or deny this. The South is shocked to find that we have a non-Caucasian as Attorney General of these U.S.A. This does not reflect with too much credit on the present administration.

No white man, or white woman, in the South can conceive of a more fragrant betrayer of the white race than you or your family

/s/ Sam Attenburg

62-98585-123

CLERK

4
duv

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 2 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI, CHARLOTTE 4-2-54 8-19 PM HMB

DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN MR. FRANK HOLLOMAN URGENT

79
ATTORNEY GENERAL ^{Neohent} BROWNELL ^{Sp.} AND WIFE ARRIVED DURHAM, NC, VIA EAL AT
SIX PM TODAY. WAS MET BY BUREAU AGENTS AND DRIVEN TO CAROLINA INN,
CHAPEL HILL, NC, WHERE HE IS TO APPEAR ON FORUM THIS EVENING.
WILL REMAIN THERE TONIGHT. INDICATED MAY DESIRE TRANSPORTATION TO
ASHEVILLE, NC, TO VISIT HIS BROTHER TOMORROW. ASSURED WOULD BE
DELIGHTED TO PROVIDE SAME.

MURPHY

END AND A

CORR PLS LINE 4 WORD 7 SHD BE DESIRE TRANSPORTATION

END AND ACK PLS

HOLD

8-21 PM OK FBI WA RD

RECORDED - 47

13

APR 5 1954

CRIME RECO

5-2-54
APR 12 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *Jm* SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL

DATE: March 30, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

United States Attorney LAUGHLIN E. WATERS, of the Southern District of California, has advised that Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL is scheduled to address the Los Angeles Bar Association at a dinner meeting on June 3, 1954, at a place yet to be decided.

This is for the information of the Bureau.

JPM:KH

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 78

62-98585-125

APR 2 1954

EX-115

APR 13 1954

April 30, 1954

Mr. Tolson:

for
0
Harriet Brownell Jr.

Viper
del
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Fred Mullen called and stated he was checking up on the failure of someone in the Department to make arrangements to meet Mrs. Brownell on her arrival from New York and the Attorney General. He stated that apparently the Department fell down and did not follow through; that when Sal Andretta heard that Mrs. Brownell had not been met he then started checking around to see if arrangements had been made to meet the Attorney General. He learned of his contemplated arrival and personally arranged for a car to meet him; however, if he had not taken hold this would not have been done.

Mrs. Harriet Brownell Jr.

After checking, I told Mullen that Tom Ring called Mr. Holloman yesterday afternoon from New York. Mr. Holloman had first called Miss McCarthy. She was not in. He then called Tony Russo and he was not in. He then talked to Robert Kelly and told him that the Attorney General was arriving at 6:05, Flight 569, American Air Lines, and wanted a chauffeur to meet him. Kelly stated he had been working on this trying to find out when the Attorney General would arrive so he could have a chauffeur meet him; that this was the information he needed and he would immediately take steps to have the chauffeur at the Airport to meet the Attorney General. I told Mullen that we, of course, did not know what happened after that.

Secondly, with regard to Mrs. Brownell, I told Mullen that we had no instructions about relaying any information about having Mrs. Brownell met. In this connection, I had Mr. DeLoach check with the New York Office and Tom Ring. Ring checked back with the chauffeur and neither Ring nor the Chauffeur were given any intimation that either the AG or Mrs. Brownell indicated that they desired to communicate with the Bureau and have Mrs. Brownell met. In fact, when the chauffeur left Mrs. Brownell at the doctor's yesterday morning she thanked him stating she had been taken care of, that there was no need for him to return for her and that he should go to the hotel and pick up the AG. The chauffeur was advised by the AG when he left that the AG desired the chauffeur to tell Ring that he appreciated the excellent manner in which Ring had taken care of Mr. and Mrs. Brownell. Mullen stated that it was obvious then that either Mr. or Mrs. Brownell was at fault; that with reference to Kelly, every now and then he has a lapse and he will talk to Kelly. Mullen was very laudatory of the manner in which they were taken care of in New York.

RECORDED - 22
INDEXED - 22

62-98585-126

871
100
✓
L. B. Nichols

20 MAY 4 1954

LBN:ptm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1954

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: HERBERT BROWNELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

60737

I have been advised that the Attorney General expects to come to Spokane, Washington, to give a speech to a Republican group in the near future, i.e., next ninety days.

I would appreciate being advised as to any details concerning this and the extent of courtesies which should be shown to him.

I might note that Spokane is a four-man resident agency of this office and is also the headquarters of the Eastern Judicial District for the State of Washington.

My original data confidentially came from USA WILLIAM BANTZ, who expects to do some personal entertaining of Mr. BROWNELL during the course of the visit.

RDA:eon

RECORDED - 40

62-98585-127
8 MAY 5 1954

EX-104

MAY 11 1954

7485



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 11, 1954

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Many thanks for your cordial invitation
of May 3 to attend the graduation exercises of the
Fifty-third Session of the FBI National Academy on
Friday, June 11.

I am disappointed that I will be unable
to attend the exercises this year but I expect to be
in New York that day.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

RECORDED - 7

62-98585-128

7-112

18 MAY 19 1954

EVD

MAY 11 1954

80 MAY 27 1954

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

PRESS CONFERENCE

May 13 1954

Herbert Brownell Jr.

Office of the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INDEXED-41

May 13, 1954

EX-129

62-98585-129

68 JUN 3 1954

LB

Mr. Brownell: Have you got any questions for me today?

A reporter: Yes, sir. Are you making an investigation into the Intelligence officer who lifted the confidential material from the files and gave it to Senator McCarthy's Committee?

Mr. Brownell: The Mundt Committee referred to us the transcripts of the hearing and we will, of course, study any legal problem that is included in those transcripts. Of course that is one of the incidents that is mentioned in the transcripts so that we will study that along with any other legal problems that are raised by the hearings.

A reporter: General, does it mean that you haven't opened any investigation, is that correct?

Mr. Brownell: That is correct. The Army has.

A reporter: Sir?

Mr. Brownell: The Army has, and of course we would normally -- it would normally be within their jurisdiction, the primary investigative jurisdiction there, and in due course I assume we will get a report from them, and it would then be our usual course to consider at that time whether any further action was necessary in the way of an investigation.

A reporter: By further action you mean prosecution?

Mr. Brownell: Or an investigation.

A reporter: General, in your letter to the Committee last week you said that the Senator's use of the letter I think constituted, you said, used the words "unauthorized use," is that correct, sir?

Mr. Brownell: The letter will speak for itself.

A reporter: Is unauthorized use of a document like that considered a federal crime?

Mr. Brownell: So far as giving any opinion as to any matter that might be included in the transcripts of the testimony I think it would be inadvisable for me to give any opinion at this time, because we will have to study the whole transcript before giving an opinion.

A reporter: The study of the transcript would include possible perjury, would cover possible perjury?

Mr. Brownell: I don't want to give any implications as to what might be involved there because we are only just starting the study.

A reporter: On the same subject, are you at liberty to say why Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge was at the January meeting in your office concerning Cohn and Schine?

Mr. Brownell: I wouldn't have any comment on that.

A reporter: Is there any standard by which you say who is an authorized person? Disclosure to a person not authorized to receive it is against the rules and regulations. How do you say who is authorized?

Mr. Brownell: All I could do would be to refer you to the statutes on the subject.

A reporter: To the what?

Mr. Brownell: The statutes that cover, there are some statutes. I don't know whether -- Do you have them, Fred?

Mr. Mullen: Title 18. I don't have the Code reference.

Mr. Brownell: There are some specific references I was going to get today. I don't know if they came in yet or not. I can give them to you at a later time. I wouldn't want to give my interpretation of them at this point.

A reporter: General, do you expect action at this session of Congress on the two bills you sent up this week?

Mr. Brownell: We would like to have it.

A reporter: Have you had any indication you will get it?

Mr. Brownell: No. They have been over there such a short time that we haven't -- I testified in a general way as you know before the House Committee on the subject but I haven't any opinion as to what the chances are yet because I don't think their studies are complete yet.

A reporter: Has the House indicated when or whether it will continue the hearings that started with your testimony?

Mr. Brownell: I don't know the answer to that.

A reporter: Mr. Brownell, what about the legal grounds of a witness refusing to answer questions asked by a member of an investigating committee, not the Subcommittee. I am thinking of Senator McCarthy's refusal to tell the source of his information about the much-discussed letter. Mr. Jenkins immediately ruled he need not answer the question. Is it your opinion he was on sound legal grounds in making that ruling without a constitutional question being raised?

Mr. Brownell: That is one of the points covered by the transcript and I believe it would be inadvisable for me to comment on it until we have completed our study on it.

I can give you now a notation of some of those sections in the Code, if anybody wants them. If not we will go ahead. Any other questions?

A reporter: Senator McCarthy said on Sunday he thought it was likely that you would agree to make public at least portions of this so-called letter. Do you have any such plan?

Mr. Brownell: We are preparing an answer to a second letter from Senator Mundt on that question. It isn't ready yet.

A reporter: About three months ago you said the Department had under review the so-called Truman directive of 1948 --

Mr. Brownell: That is right.

A reporter: -- which prevents Congressional committees from receiving certain loyalty information.

Mr. Brownell: Yes.

A reporter: Would you care to give us any progress report on that review?

Mr. Brownell: It hasn't been completed and I haven't any statement to make on it today.

A reporter: General, I have got a local question. I wonder if you have any report from the Antitrust Division on a complaint by merchants that they were being denied franchises to sell nationally advertised merchandise. It was referred here by, I believe, the Chamber of Commerce of Phoenix City, Alabama.

Mr. Brownell: That hasn't come to my personal attention yet.

A reporter: Mr. Brownell, could I go back to this bill, the one about the Communist-infiltrated union. Is there any way that such a union can get rid of its Communists and still stay in operation?

Mr. Brownell: Yes, the bill is quite broad on that as far as giving authority to the judge to put the necessary provision in his order, assuming that the union is once found to be Communist dominated, in the order the judge would have considerable discretion in the terms under which they could get rid of the domination. For example the bill states that nothing shall interfere with their pension rights

or anything of that sort, but they can't act as a union with those officers in control of it, and the bill provides that the judge, for example, could put restrictions on particular people, particular officers as a part of his plan.

A reporter: Wouldn't it be entered by the Board?

Mr. Brownell: When I say "judge" I should say the Subversive Activities Control Board.

A reporter: I just didn't see any provision for that in the draft.

Mr. Brownell: It is my recollection it is in there but in any event if it is not specifically in there, it was in our discussions. We believe that the language is broad enough to allow that.

A reporter: General, have any of the directives of the Board become final until there has been a final court order?

Mr. Brownell: I believe that there are some, yes.

A reporter: I believe the bill -- I couldn't determine which were final prior to a final order of the court.

Mr. Brownell: It would be subject to the court's usual rules about injunctions so that a court could consider the matter and if they felt any of the provisions of the Board's order should be held up for one reason or another, the court would have the authority to do so.

A reporter: But if the court did not specifically hold them up, they would go into effect automatically?

Mr. Brownell: That is correct.

A reporter: I have another local question, Mr. Brownell. When are we going to get a judge in south Florida?

Mr. Brownell: South Florida?

A reporter: Yes.

Mr. Brownell: It won't be too long.

A reporter: It has been quite a while now already and as you well know the situation in the district court down there is pretty critical.

Mr. Brownell: Yes. We have some splendid men under consideration but so far we have not made a recommendation.

A reporter: Any idea how long it will be?

Mr. Brownell: No, I wouldn't be able to say on that.

A reporter: Are those names Republicans?

Mr. Brownell: Well, yes, some of them are. Some are Democrats.

A reporter: I had south Florida in mind when I asked that.

Mr. Brownell: I think we have both under consideration.

A reporter: Can you tell us anything more than Mr. Adams told yesterday about the January conference here on the Army-McCarthy inquiry about Schine?

Mr. Brownell: No. It has been my observation that a lawyer doesn't last very long professionally if he publicizes the advice he gives to his clients.

A reporter: Mr. Brownell, without asking you specifically what the material might be, has your office or your department made any contribution to the Mundt Committee either at their request or voluntarily in connection with the current controversy?

Mr. Brownell: Just the one letter in reply to Senator Mundt's letter.

A reporter: No material, specifically material grew out of the discussions here in January?

Mr. Brownell: I am not just sure what you mean by that question, but the only contact we have had with them directly is that one letter.

A reporter: The inquiry was directed at the question of whether you had aided the Committee in its investigation of the controversy or had aided the Army with material, investigative or otherwise.

Mr. Brownell: We haven't given any advice to the Committee except that one letter. So far as the other departments of the executive branch are concerned, we advise them all the time on their problems that they bring over to us.

A reporter: General, you mentioned a moment ago the business of lawyers not telling the advice they had given to their clients. Who were the clients there? There were several men at that meeting.

Mr. Brownell: Officially under the law our clients are the President and the members of the cabinet and the heads of the executive departments, the agencies in the executive branch of the government.

A reporter: General, in connection with the action filed this morning in the Texas-California suit in which the United States asked for a pretrial conference, wasn't this a rather unusual procedure in the Supreme Court? Do you have any further comment on it?

Mr. Brownell: Well, no, it isn't an unusual procedure. It has been done in several of these cases over which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction and our purpose, of course, is to shorten the proceedings as much as possible.

A reporter: General, Mr. Truman made a speech in which he had a few rough things to say about you. Among them I think he said in effect you and Len Hall picked up reckless charges and used them against the Democrats. Would you care to make any comment?

Mr. Brownell: No. I made my comments on that subject some time ago under oath. I suppose he didn't like them too well.

A reporter: General, does the submission of these bills specifically dealing with Communist infiltration in unions mean that the Justice Department would not file a petition with the S.A.C.B. under the Internal Security Act on Communist unions?

*Subversive Activities
Control Board*

Mr. Brownell: In the opinion of our experts it would be almost impossible to do so under the restrictions of the language of the present bill. I don't say there might not be some unusual case where it was clearly obvious that the union named was a sham, it could be done, but the language of the present law is so restrictive that we couldn't get at the unions who we believe to be Communist dominated.

A reporter: General, in connection with your proposal to repeal the non-Commie oath in the Taft-Hartley Act, is it your judgment the thing just proved too difficult to prosecute?

Mr. Brownell: Yes; I think this would be a considerable improvement. We have, I think, four or five convictions under it but we think this is an improvement.

A reporter: Your procedure then would be to replace that?

Mr. Brownell: That is correct.

A reporter: Mr. Brownell, are you going to leave Mr. Charles Herring as United States Attorney in the Western District of Texas?

Mr. Brownell: We haven't anything to say on that subject at the present time.

A reporter: Would you say if you are pleased with his conduct of office?

Mr. Brownell: I wouldn't want to make any comment on that at all.

No implication should be drawn from that at all, but naturally as you know our program was beginning a year or more ago that we would review all districts to see whether or not we wanted to make replacements. There are, I think, in the continental United States about 85, I think 85 districts where United States Attorneys are appointed, and I believe we have replaced about 80 of them.

A reporter: Mr. Brownell, going back to the bill that you put up in the Senate this week, the business concern, how they would be affected, where would you draw a line there between what you might call physical offense and an ideological offense? What I am thinking of, suppose it was decided by somebody in time of an emergency that a certain program on the radio had an impact on national security. Would the radio industry be brought under that and the program separated, or what?

Mr. Brownell: I think as I remember it the language "defense facility" is used and that has a very exact definition in the Internal Security Act, and that definition is adopted in the new bill.

A reporter: Actual physical facilities?

Mr. Brownell: Yes, there would not be any extension beyond that.

A reporter: General, what is the legal opinion of the Justice Department on testimony by loyalty and security board members before Congressional committees?

Mr. Brownell: We haven't anything to state on that now. It may be one of the matters that have to be covered in connection with the study that we are conducting of the transcripts. I wouldn't want to make any statement on it today.

A reporter: Was any legal opinion given to the Department of the

Army on that particular subject, or was one requested by them?

Mr. Brownell: I prefer not to make any statement on that today.

A reporter: If I can go back to the subject of the refusal to answer questions, I just wonder if some FBI men haven't been under great pressure in courts to reveal sources which they would not like to reveal. Have they ever been cited for contempt or sent to jail for such refusal?

Mr. Brownell: I would have to look that up. I don't know the answer to that.

A reporter: They do stand on their refusal to disclose sources, don't they?

Mr. Brownell: I would have to check back on that before I can give you an authoritative answer.

A reporter: General, I believe you said it would not be in the public interest to make public either the 15-page memo or the abstract which McCarthy received. Was there any security information in that abstract itself?

Mr. Brownell: Well, inasmuch as Senator Mundt has asked for a formal statement to follow up that first opinion, I think I should defer my answer on that until I make it to the Committee.

A reporter: Thank you.

(Press conference concluded at

3:22 o'clock P. M.)

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Attorney General ☐

Deputy Attorney General ☐

Solicitor General ☐

Executive Assistant to the Attorney General ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Tax ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Civil ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Lands ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Criminal ☐

Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel ☐

Administrative Assistant Attorney General ☐

 Accounts Branch ☐

 Records Administration Branch ☐

 Personnel Branch ☐

 Procurement Section ☐

 Transcription Section ☐

Director, FBI ☒

 Assistant to the Director - Room 5640 ☐

Director of Prisons ☐

Director, Office of Alien Property ☐

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization ☐

Pardon Attorney ☐

Parole Board ☐

Board of Immigration Appeals ☐

Librarian ☐

Miss McCarthy ☐

Mr. Russo ☐

Mr. Hyatt ☐

Mrs. White ☐

MEMORANDUM

(Attorney General's Press
Conference, May 13, 1954.

Note reference to FBI on last
page).

eff

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 29 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI, PHOENIX

5-29-54

9-10 AM

DM

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN- MR. HOLLOMAN

Re: photo
ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL ARRIVED TEN THIRTY PM LAST NIGHT. WILL
BE DRIVEN TO QUARTER CIRCLE V BAR RANCH, MAYER, ARIZONA, THIS
MORNING.

END. COPIES DESTROYED
6 & DEC 3 - 1964

NORRIS

12-12 OK FBI WA PC

RECORDED - 2

62-98585-130

10 JUN 8 1954

cc. Mr. Holloman
82 JUN 9 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

FBI PHOENIX

6-1-54

11-35 AM

DIRECTOR FBI

ATTN MR. HOLLOMAN

KRGENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT A. BROWNELL. MR. BROWNELL'S DAUGHTER,

DEPARTED PHOENIX TEN ZERO FIVE AM THIS DATE, WILL ARRIVE WASHINGTON

DC ELEVEN FORTY PM, EDST, FLIGHT TWO ZERO TWO, AMERICAN AIRLINES. MR.

BROWNELL DESIRED THAT ANTHONY RUSSO, DEPT. OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON,

DC, BE ADVISED OF THE ARRIVAL TIME OF HIS DAUGHTER SO THAT RUSSO CAN

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET HER ON ARRIVAL.

NORRIS

2-39 PM OK FBI WA RD

Miss McCarthy
Advised

Mr. Nichols

62-98585-131
10 JUN 3 1954

EX-108

30 JUN 9 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Herbert Brownell

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SAC Malone called from Los Angeles. While he was out, United States Attorney Waters called the office and stated that the Attorney General had called the United States Attorney's office and stated that he would call at the United States Attorney's office Thursday at 4:00 p.m. The Finn trial is presently in session and that would recess around 4:30. He was told there was a crazy man in Denver by the name of John Donovan who has been giving law enforcement agencies a bad time over an allegation that the civil rights of his 91-year-old mother had been violated.

Yesterday during the Finn trial Donovan rushed into the courtroom, threw a bunch of papers on the floor in front of the United States Attorney and shouted "See what you are doing to my mother?" Donovan is harmless and has the faculty of creating disturbances. The United States Attorney felt that it would be well for a couple Agents to be around the courthouse since the Attorney General is coming. Malone had some misgivings about this. I told Malone to call the United States Attorney and tell him that it would be improper for Bureau Agents to be on duty at the courthouse as this was a function of the Marshal and furthermore had the Attorney General wanted us he would have called and that it would be inappropriate to send Agents over to the courthouse when it was not known how the Attorney General would come.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen

Excellently handled.

LBN:rcw

COPIES DESTROYED
88 DEC 3 1964

RECORDED - 36

EX-123

62-92585-132

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 89-646

Schine Affair Slows Work on Red Curbs, Brownell Declares

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., says it would be in the best traditions of American justice if Congress used a hundredth of the time studying proposed anti-Communist laws that it is using "to study the affairs of Pvt. Schine."

It would also, Mr. Brownell said last night, "lead to carrying out President Eisenhower's promises that the full resources of our Government are to be used to destroy the Communist menace here in America."

This was the Attorney General's nearest direct reference, in addressing the Los Angeles Bar Association, to the Army-McCarthy hearings in which Pvt. G. David Schine is a key figure.

Mr. Brownell said nothing concerning a statement in Washington yesterday by Roy M. Cohn, counsel for Senator McCarthy's Investigating Committee, that Mr. Brownell or his assistant "instigated" the hearings.

The Attorney General told a newsman later: "I will wait until I get back to Washington and review the whole picture before I say anything."

Wire-Tap Law Sought.

One of the proposed laws, he said in his speech, would permit introduction of wipe-tap evidence against subversives in court. Others would remove the leadership of Communist-dominated unions, he said, and help employers fire persons trained in espionage and sabotage.

Mr. Brownell said 2,500 to 3,000 security risks have been separated from Government employment since January, 1953.

"In every case we follow the American system of justice," he said. "We scrupulously preserve constitutional rights."

"If it becomes necessary to cut corners, to use totalitarian methods, we'll lose the very thing we're fighting to preserve here at home. And we don't intend to cut those corners."

Employees dropped, he continued, include persons subject to blackmail, perhaps having relatives behind the Iron Curtain; "chronic drunkards who can't be trusted with secrets; just plain blabbermouths and persons associated with Communist organizations."

Many May Be Loyal.

Mr. Brownell said: "Many of these may be loyal Americans but not the type you would want to trust in your own business—not the type to trust with sensitive positions in our Government. So we call them security risks."

Outlining "the program of the administration against Communists," Mr. Brownell listed:

"Prosecution of first and second string Communists, dedicated to overthrow of the Government by force and violence." He said 41 have been convicted since January, 1953, nine more are on trial and 11 more will be on trial in two weeks, and:

"One by one these enemies of our country are being sent to jail where they belong."

Another phase, he added, is use of deportation laws whereby 84 persons have been deported and ~~200~~ are under formal orders of deportation.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

W.B.

162-98585-4

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 15 1954

Wash. Post and
Times Herald _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star *F.03.1* *A-5*
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____

N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: JUN 4 1954

JUN 15 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL
Information Concerning

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Rebucall today.

Attorney General BROWNELL was contacted by SAC shortly after his arrival at International Airport, Los Angeles, at 1:25 P.M. on this date. He was advised that it was Mr. HOOVER's desire that he be alerted to the fact that the trial of the FINN twins was starting today. He was given a brief sketch of the background of the FINN twins and of their desire to be in the public limelight whenever and wherever possible. Mr. BROWNELL stated that he appreciated being advised of this fact and he stated that he would be alert to any activities on the part of the FINNS.

Mr. BROWNELL advised that he planned to stay with PAUL G. HOFFMAN, President of Studebaker Corporation, at 1500 El Mirador Drive, South Pasadena, for the night of June 1 and possibly June 2. He plans to move into the Statler Hotel on June 3. He will address the Los Angeles Bar Association meeting at the Statler Hotel on the evening of June 3.

It has been ascertained that Mr. BROWNELL plans to proceed to Fresno, California, on June 4, and while there he will address a Republican Club at a \$100 per plate dinner. On Saturday, June 5, he is scheduled to fly to Denver, where he will deliver a speech in the evening.

Mr. BROWNELL is accompanied by his wife on the trip, and he was met by PAUL G. HOFFMAN. Mr. HOFFMAN did not arrive until after the plane had landed. There were present also a score of photographers and television and newsreel camera men.

United States Attorney LAUGHLIN E. WATERS advised that WARREN OLNEY III is scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles on the afternoon of June 3, and he also will attend the meeting of the Los Angeles Bar Association with Mr. BROWNELL. It is not known for certain, but it is believed that he also will attend the \$100 a plate dinner with Mr. BROWNELL in Fresno on June 4.

JFM:KH

AMSD
Encl.

RECORDED - 40

62-98585-133

INDEXED - 40

JUN 8 1964

EXP. PROC.

JUN 9 1964

34-120

Habit

Atty. Gen. Brownell in L. A., Tells Checkup on Army-McCarthy Quiz



U. S. ATTY. GEN. HERBERT BROWNELL JR. IN L. A.
Says Justice Department is Set to Act on Any Matters—Including Perjury—When McCarthy-Army Row Ends

"We in the Justice Department are getting a play-by-play report of the McCarthy-Army hearings in the Senate. At the conclusion of these hearings we will be qualified and prepared to act on any matter* that constitutes criminal action."

His jaw set, United States Attorney Gen. Herbert Brownell jr. delivered this warning today on his arrival at International Airport over American Airlines.

Asked if this statement would include perjury, the big legal boss in the prosecuting line of the country said:

"Any criminal action and perjury certainly is criminal at a time like this."

BACKS IKE'S ORDER

Brownell said that he was not wholly conversant with President Eisenhower's oblique attack on Senator Joseph McCarthy yesterday.

"I was horseback riding with my daughter at Meyer,

Ariz., and having a tough struggle of my own," he grinned.

Somebody asked him about the President's order keeping classified material out of the hands of Sen. McCarthy, among others, and Brownell answered:

"I think that any material the President orders classified should not be made public and I think it is a serious matter for anyone to try to set himself above that order."

Brownell went on to say that McCarthy "was under a misapprehension" in his statement today about "dead spies and live spies."

Referring to the case of Dexter White, the attorney general indicated that there would not

(Continued on Page 20, Col. 6)

Brownell Tells Army Quiz Checkup

(Continued from Page 1)

have been any Dexter White problem except that former President Harry Truman "had disregarded the information given him about White."

Brownell was met at the airport by Paul G. Hoffman and Joseph G. Gorman, representing the Los Angeles Bar Association. Brownell will speak at a Bar Association banquet tomorrow night at Biltmore Bowl.

Welcoming the attorney general at a reception before the dinner will be Governor Goodwin J. Knight, President Harold A. Black, of the Bar Association said.

The attorney general and Mrs. Brownell will be guests at the Statler Hotel during a two day visit here. They will leave for Fresno Friday.

LOS ANGELES HERALD & EXPRESS
DATED

JUN 1 1954

62-98577-133

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 10, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CHANGE IN PLANS REGARDING
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TRIP TO NEW YORK
JUNE 10, 1954

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Tracy	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Herbert O Brownell

Miss Harriet McCarthy, in the Attorney General's Office, telephonically contacted DeLoach at 1:05 p.m. today and indicated that the Attorney General is contemplating landing at the Newark, New Jersey, Airport at 4:00 p.m., rather than a New York airport as originally planned. She stated that weather conditions necessitated this change.

The Attorney General will be traveling in a Manufacturer's Trust plane, a Lockheed Lodestar #N21792. The pilot will be Ray Blossies. The plane will land past the Newark Administration Building between the two terminals at the airport. There is a possibility that the plane will be approximately one hour late due to inclement weather. Miss McCarthy stated that the Attorney General desired that Agents meet him and drive him to the Lynx Club, 36 East 62nd Street, New York City. She was advised that we would be happy to do this.

Immediately following Miss McCarthy's call, ASAC Simon, who was in charge in SAC Kelly's absence, was advised of the above change in plans and instructed to have the New York Agents proceed to Newark and meet the Attorney General accordingly. It was felt advisable to have New York handle this matter rather than Newark in view of the short distance of the airport from New York and the fact that automotive facilities are located in New York.

ACTION:

For information.

cc: Mr. Holloman

CDD:arm

RECORDED - 87

62-98585-134

EX. - 107

13 JUN 11 1954

JUN 15 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *LB*

DATE: 6/1/54

FROM : A. ROSE *R*SUBJECT: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT
TO LOS ANGELES

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Gearty ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

110-1-11 *Brinkley*

With reference to the attached memorandum dated May 26, 1954, wherein it is indicated that the trial of the Finn twins is due to open in Los Angeles June 1, and that the Attorney General is due there on June 3, the following information was given to SAC Malone.

He was advised of the Attorney General's visit in Los Angeles where he was due on June 3 to appear at a Los Angeles Bar Association dinner that evening. Mr. Malone was advised that he should alert the Attorney General to the fact that the Finn twins are due to go on trial today, June 1, and to indicate to the Attorney General their proclivities. Malone said that he would see to it that the Attorney General was advised.

Attachment

AR:LS

RECORDED - 101

EX-123

10 JUN 3 1954

JUN 30 1954

OBTAINED COPY FILED IN 89-670-38

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 26, 1954

FROM : G Frederick Mullen, Director of Public Information

SUBJECT: Attorney General's visit to Los Angeles

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

I learned today that the trial of the Finn twins (those adventuresome Californians) is due to open in Los Angeles June 1. The Attorney General is due in Los Angeles June 3 and will be appearing at the Los Angeles Bar Association dinner that evening. I think that you might like to be advised of the fact that the trial is opening and probably will be still under way at the time the boss is in Los Angeles.

RECORDED - 101

EX-123

Enclosed
in Room
6/1/54
AK

62-7855-135

MAY 27 1954



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 22, 1954

~~SECRET~~
AIR COURIER

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Subject: TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL

The Legal Attache saw a cablegram from Ambassador James Scott Kemper addressed to Attorney General Brownell (sent through the State Department) in which he referred to travel to be made by the Attorney General to Brazil. The Attorney General is to arrive around November 9-11, 1954, and the Ambassador hopes that he will be able to stay until Thanksgiving Day in order to join in the festivities of the local American Colony. The immediate purpose of travel would be to attend an "Attorney Generals Conference" in Sao Paulo.

The Ambassador's message was in first-name terms and expressed the pleasure of the Ambassador and his wife in the imminent arrival of the Attorney General and his wife.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

RECORDED-80
EX-130

MC:mmm

(Typed at Bureau of Rio stenographer is in
U. S. on leave)

33 JUL 14 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 12, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SPEAK BEFORE
MICHIGAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 7-17-54
SENATOR HOMER FERGUSON

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Tracy	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

For record purposes, at 11:00 a.m., 7-10-54, Fred Mullen of the Department called Wick in my office asking that efforts be made to get in touch with the Attorney General who was then en route to Lafayette, Indiana, where he was to speak before the national conference of Methodist men at Purdue University, 7-10-54, having left Washington at approximately 7:00 a.m., 7-10-54.

Mullen said he had been in touch with Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan who had asked that Mr. Brownell make the principal address before the Michigan Bar Association next Saturday, 7-17-54. Mullen said Ferguson had just contacted him and desired to have the Attorney General's answer 7-10-54 so that he could pass it on to the Michigan people.

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick contacted the Chicago Office with instructions that ASAC Moore who was accompanying the Attorney General to Lafayette should be informed of Mullen's call so that the Attorney General could either pass a message back to FBI Headquarters here or himself contact Mullen.

At 2:45 p.m., 7-10-54, SA Groeper/ of the Chicago Office called Wick and stated the Attorney General wanted Mullen told that he had a previous engagement for 7-17-54 and he could not appear as Senator Ferguson requested and he sends his regrets. This information was passed on to Mullen at once by Wick at the former's home. He expressed appreciation.

ACTION:

None. For information.

cc - Mr. Kemper

REW:rcw

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

EX - 104

13 JUL 14 1954

55 JUL 20 1954

CRIME REC-156

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 12, 1954

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., ON TV
PROGRAM "MEET THE PRESS" SUNDAY,
JULY 11, 1954

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Rm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was a guest of the TV program "Meet the Press" on Channel 4 at 6:00 p.m., Sunday, July 11, 1954. The moderator of the program was Mr. Ned Brooks and the panel consisted of Mr. Peter Edson, Miss Mae Craig, Mr. Luther Houston and Mr. Wilson of Coles Publications.

Mr. Brooks outlined the theme of the questioning by indicating that they would like to question the Attorney General regarding tighter control over the Communist Party; the use of wire tap evidence; the taking away of citizen rights of Communists; and the rigid control of Communists in defense plants. In reply to Mr. Edson's question as to whether or not Americans are losing their civil liberties under current security investigations, the Attorney General replied that such a charge is unfounded and that the civil liberties of our citizens have not been endangered. Miss Mae Craig desired to know if the Attorney General would make an analysis of the Army-McCarthy situation and whether or not he would investigate members of the McCarthy staff. Mr. Brownell replied that any analysis made by the Department would be submitted in a report to the Subcommittee. Mr. Wilson asked if the willing recipient of a classified document is equally as guilty as a Government employee who turned over the classified information to him. The Attorney General replied that in answer to a hypothetical legal question, he would have to give a legal reply to the effect that it is not possible to give a cut and dried answer to such a hypothetical question and that the situation would have to be decided upon the facts. Mr. Houston asked the Attorney General whether he took part in planning the strategy of the Army in the McCarthy controversy. Mr. Brownell stated that he gave legal advice to the Army as to what documents could be turned over to the Legislative branch by the Executive branch as a matter of Constitutional interpretation. In answer to further questions, Mr. Brownell advised that he gave no advice in the Oppenheimer Case and in reply to the question as to what the Attorney General is doing to destroy Communism, he replied that 41 individuals have been convicted under the Smith Act; 94 persons deported; 1 conviction for treason; several convicted for false statements; and 2500 have been separated from the Government service as security risks. He stated Congress has increased the appropriation of the Department to carry on controlled security work. As a result his staff will be able to give faster consideration to information reflected in FBI reports. In Mr. Brownell's expressed opinion, the progress has been outstanding in the security program.

RECORDED-27
INDEXED-27

62-98585-138

Attached is a newspaper clipping from page 1 of the Monday, July 12, 1954, issue of the Washington Post and Times Herald concerning Mr. Brownell's appearance on "Meet the Press."

Attachment

EX-103

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

EM:ew

PERS FILES

On 'Meet the Press' Quiz

Justice Studying McCarthy Receipt Of Secret FBI Data, Says Brownell

United Press
Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said yesterday the Justice Department is studying the question of whether Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) broke the law by receiving a 2½-page document containing secret FBI information.

Brownell denied that a January 21 conference in his office was held to discuss strategy to deal with McCarthy, then quarreling with the Army over loyalty matters.

Army Counsellor John G. Adams testified at the Army-McCarthy hearings May 12 that the January 21 meeting was held at his request to discuss the Army's troubles with McCarthy. He said Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, one of those present, suggested he prepare a "written record" of the Army's dispute with the McCarthy subcommittee, which John Adams had linked with

efforts to get special treatment for former Subcommittee Consultant G. David Schine, then in the Army.

Interviewed on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press," Brownell said:

"Our only participation was giving the Army advice on what papers could be turned over to the Legislative branch by the Executive branch. There were Constitutional questions involving the separation powers of the Legislative and Executive."

He refused to reveal what advice he or other Justice Department officials present gave on grounds that "we don't discuss in public" a lawyer's advice to a client.

Brownell replied "right" when asked if it was true he could not be "dead sure" that McCarthy violated the law in receiving the document.

The 2½-page item, which

McCarthy said he received from an Army officer he refused to name, purported to be a letter from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on alleged espionage in the Army. Brownell told the Subcommittee, however, that it was part of a longer secret FBI report to the Army, that it was not a letter from Hoover, and that McCarthy had no right to possess it. The document has never been made public.

Brownell said the Justice Department will not go deeply into the question of the 2½-page document until the Army completes its own investigation of how the paper got into McCarthy's hands.

He said he does not know when the Army will report to the Justice Department. He said "as yet" the officer who turned the document over to McCarthy "has not been located."

*Answers to Mr. Nichols
Jones to Mr. Nichols
7-12-54
gamm*

62-98585-138gm

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 19, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

HERBERT BROWNELL

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

At 12:15 p.m. today, Tony Russo telephonically advised Mr. McGuire that the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell are leaving Washington for a short vacation Saturday morning, August 21, 1954. They have reservations on Flight 206, National Airlines, leaving Washington at 10:20 a.m., arriving at Miami, Florida, at 12:25 Florida time. The Attorney General desires to be met at the airport. Mr. Russo was advised that this would be done.

SAC Powers of Miami has been telephonically advised and said he would try to arrange to personally meet the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell on their arrival and would take care of them.

cc: Mr. Holloman
 Mr. Jones
 JJM:arm

EX-122

RECORDED-74

62-98585-139

13 AUG 24 1954

6-95
50 AUG 30 1954

ORD. REC.

SAC, Atlanta

August 20, 1954

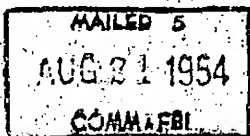
Director, FBI

62-98585-1
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
ANNUAL CONVENTION, PHOENIX 8-10, 1954
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
ATTORNEY (CRIME RECORDS)

60740

Reurlet of July 29, 1954. It is desired that you keep in close touch with this situation and advise the Bureau of any pertinent developments coming to your attention. Under no circumstances should any Bureau representative even attend captioned Convention this year. The Bureau is particularly desirous of being made instantly aware of any developments regarding the organization's intention to invite Attorney General Herbert Brownell or not to invite him. Should any such information come to the attention of either the SAC at Cleveland or Phoenix, the Bureau should be advised under above caption.

cc- Cleveland
cc- Phoenix



MLL:rjb

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 20 5 24 PM '54

AUG 21 4 21 PM '54

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI
ROOM

SEP 13 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~PERSONAL-CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: JULY 29, 1954
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (62-1411) ATTENTION: TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION
SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 28, 1954, and to SAC Letter #54-37.

For the information of the Bureau, on July 28, 1954, I paid a social visit on Mr. EUGENE COOK, Attorney General, State of Georgia, and President of the National Association of Attorneys General. Prior to the time that I had an opportunity to discuss any phase of this matter with Mr. COOK, he immediately respectfully requested that I read a copy of his letter to Mr. NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN, Attorney General for the State of New York. As the Bureau is aware, considerable information has appeared in the Press as a result of the exchange of correspondence between Mr. COOK and Mr. GOLDSTEIN, which apparently was initiated when Mr. COOK made a public statement to the Press that Mr. HERBERT BROWNELL, Attorney General of the United States, would not be invited to address the coming convention of the above captioned association. This letter was quite lengthy, and I detected in the last paragraph of page 3 or page 4 of Mr. COOK'S letter to Mr. GOLDSTEIN a statement which in substance stated that the entire State Government of Georgia, including the Governor, Attorney General's Office, and prison authorities specifically, enjoy excellent relations with the FBI and representatives of the Attorney General in this state.

After I had completed reading this letter, Mr. COOK stated that the Press had been extremely liberal in airing the exchange of correspondence between him and Mr. GOLDSTEIN, however at no time had the Press seen fit to print this paragraph regarding the excellent relationship with the FBI in the State of Georgia. Mr. COOK stated that he felt that this was extremely unfair and a reflection upon him, as well as this office, and for that reason he was going to forward a letter to Mr. HERBERT BROWNELL, Attorney General of the United States, and send Mr. GOLDSTEIN a copy, wherein he contemplated

WAC

11-22-54

c/c Savannah (P&C)

SENT DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILE

AUG 4 1954

T, 62-1411

advising Mr. BROWNELL that irrespective of his, Mr. COOK'S personal feelings for Mr. BROWNELL, he nevertheless felt that the Attorney General should be aware of the full information contained in his letter to Mr. GOLDSTEIN, to the effect that he and all of the State officials of the State of Georgia enjoyed excellent relations with the FBI.

I informed Mr. COOK that I wanted to make sure that he was thoroughly aware of the jurisdiction of the FBI, and its policy and procedure, and to insure myself that if he had any complaints, suggestions or comments relative to the FBI, that these be worked out on a local level, and not be aired at the coming convention. Mr. COOK immediately stated that he was thoroughly aware of the jurisdiction of the FBI, its policy and procedure, and he had a great deal of admiration for the Director, and the Bureau as a whole, and stated that during his nine years as Attorney General of the State of Georgia, he had always enjoyed an excellent cordial relationship with the FBI. Mr. COOK stated that I could rest assured that he had no complaints, comments or suggestions whatsoever; that likewise he would never, at any time, publicly criticize this organization, or any other organization, without first endeavoring to work out a mutual understanding.

I informed Mr. COOK that as he was no doubt aware, at the 1953 convention of this association, in South Dakota, certain members in attendance did make derogatory comments concerning the Bureau; that I felt, and that the Director felt, that these comments were obviously the result of misconception or misunderstanding of the Bureau's jurisdiction, functions and organization. Mr. COOK stated that if he recalled correctly, these derogatory remarks were initiated by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and were not initiated at the conference of Attorneys General, but were a continuation of comments and discussion which originated at the Governors' conference some few weeks prior to the conference of Attorneys General. He stated that Governor FINE and Governor DEWEY had initiated certain derogatory remarks about the Bureau, and that he felt that this was just a continuation of the comments and discussion at the last meeting of the Attorneys General.

During my discussion with Mr. COOK, at one point he stated, "Maybe it would be an excellent idea if you attended the coming convention and utilized approximately fifteen minutes on the program, discussing the jurisdiction, functions and

AT, 62-1411

policy of the FBI." In view of the Bureau's previous instructions regarding this matter I made no comment regarding Mr. COOK'S statement whatsoever. He did inform me, however, that there would definitely not be a representative of the Attorney General's Office invited to participate in the coming convention.

Mr. COOK also informed me that as President of this association he would be presiding in the coming convention, and that he would utilize every means at his disposal to prevent any discussions or resolutions from coming up regarding the Attorney General's Office. He stated that in his opinion, and in the opinion of other Attorneys General, Mr. BROWNELL had utilized language in his brief which was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States, in connection with the segregation question, which was a direct reflection on the Attorneys General and other state officials of the other states in the Union.

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. COOK furnished me the above information in the strictest confidence, and although he is a very close friend of mine, and very cordial and cooperative with the Bureau, he is frank to state that he has no use whatsoever for Mr. HERBERT BROWNELL, Attorney General of the United States.

Inasmuch as I have received an official transfer, changing my headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia to Cleveland, Ohio, it will not be possible for me to personally follow this matter in the future.

(I do not see how we could send a representative to a non-program.)

~~RECORDED~~

SAC, Boston

August 25, 1954

RECORDED - 15

62-98585-140
Director, FBI

VOI - 75

ATTORNEY GENERAL
HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

Reurlet 8-20-54.

No action should be taken by your office in connection with the visit of the Attorney General to your city unless you are so advised at some future date.

NOTE: These instructions per Mr. Nichols.

HEW:ew

AUG 25 11 43 AM '54
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI

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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

SEP 2 1954

COMM - FBI
AUG 25 1954
MAILED 30

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	1954
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1954

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.

Boston newspapers have announced that HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., Attorney General of the U.S., will visit Plymouth, Massachusetts some time during the week commencing 9/20/54 to address a conference in that city, which is located approximately 40 miles south of Boston.

The Bureau is requested to advise whether any action should be taken by this office in connection with his visit.

TFM:maw

RECORDED - 15

62-98585-140

AUG 22 1954

71-73

ack 8-25-54
Hew

AUG 23 1954

EX-100

4/7/54



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 24, 1954

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Herbert Brownell, Jr.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In regard to the attached memorandum from Mr. Kemper, dated August 11, 1954, regarding the desire of Miss Daisy Cleland of the "Evening Star" to write a "personal level" story on the Director, I talked to Miss Cleland today. She said that she was most anxious to write a story on the Director and to have the opportunity of an interview with the Director for forty-five minutes or an hour. She said she would want to secure several personal pictures of the Director for use in this article. She wanted to get information concerning the Director's personal life.

I told Miss Cleland that the Director was out of the city in a travel status, and that his return was most indefinite. I also told her the Director's schedule for the foreseeable future was such that it would be just impossible for the Director to comply with her wishes.

Miss Cleland stated she understood the Director's situation but that she was not going to give up and would recontact the Bureau in the next few months to see whether or not there are any changes in the Director's schedule.

She mentioned that she was doing a piece on Jim Hagerty of the White House, which will appear in the "Sunday Star" on August 29th, and that she was going to do one on the President in the near future, although she was going to have to do it without benefit of a personal interview with the President.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that in the event Miss Cleland again contacts the Bureau regarding this matter that she be advised that the Director's schedule is such that it is just not possible for him to assist her in this matter.

Respectfully,

RECORDED-31

F. C. Holloman

20 AUG 27 1954

Attachment
FCH:eff

PERS. FILES

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-34-436

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Strictly Personal

A Visit With the Attorney General

and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr.

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____

62-9588-141

ENCLOSURE

Date: August 22, 1954

By Daisy Cleland

Meet the Attorney General of the United States and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, jr.

Step into this household and you are in the midst of one big happy family. The top legal-eagle of your country has a glamorous wife and four wonderful, lively children ranging from 18 to 11.

The man who spends all his working hours with the ponderous subject of law is in for a real change of pace when he arrives home.

His big, black, official limousine winds through the streets of Washington and stops at the corner of Forest Lane and 44th street in Wesley Heights.

As he goes up the steep walk to the brick house the weighty matters of justice must be pigeon holed for the evening. The next few hours will include a cool drink and buffet supper on the terrace, a rest and then a few hot games of ping pong.

Family Jokes

There is never a lack of conversation at the supper hour. Comments and family jokes pour forth from Mrs. Brownell, Joan 18, Ann 15, Tom 14, and Jimmy 11 and the Attorney General is quickly filled in on the daily doings of his family.

The man who heads the Department of Justice, just like any other working man, during a Washington summer, takes off his coat the minute he hits the front door, and just like any other parent almost got into trouble for it the other day.

"If the Attorney General takes his coat off at the dinner table, why can't I?" was the question Tom put to his parents.

A Decision

No court decision is needed with quick witted Mrs. Brownell around. "Because you are not 21," was the reply.

The summer days for Mrs. Brownell and her foursome are busy, fun and leisurely.

If you drop by one afternoon you will probably find her in shorts and the whole group painting furniture in the garage or puttering in the garden. Time your visit for between 4 and 5 and you will find them in the

same attire but with scrubbed hands and faces having a cup of tea. This is a ritual in the official household.

The cabinet family came to Washington from New York but there is no trace of Gotham in the makeup of Mrs. Brownell. She was a Texas school teacher and still speaks with a soft southern accent. She manages her house and children in this quiet manner but don't let the tone of voice fool you for there is an iron hand in the smoothly run operation.

Sports Enthusiasts

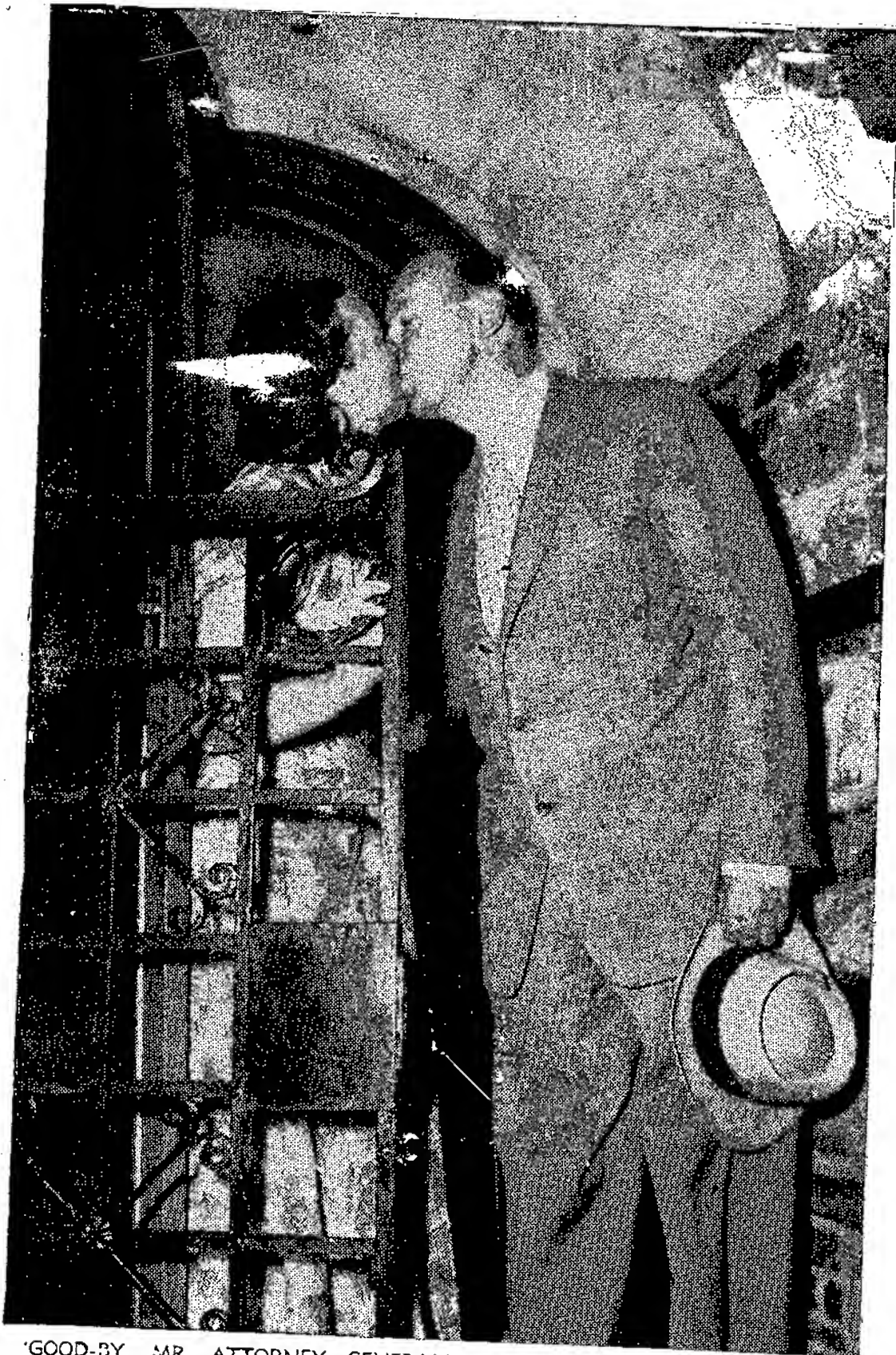
While "Mr. B." (as his wife refers to him) is at his labors at least one or two afternoons a

week his family spend at the Chevy Chase Club swimming or playing golf.

Youthful Mrs. Brownell dresses very well but does not empty the Attorney General's pocket in doing it. She was in a benefit fashion show recently and was interested in buying a cocktail dress that was modeled.

When she asked the price she was told that it was \$1,000 but for her they would reduce it to a mere \$750. "My heavens", she said, "that is about what I pay for my clothes for a year". The dress is still available ladies

This is the attractive, friendly family of the Attorney General. They live in and are part of your town.



'GOOD-BY, MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL'—The man who heads the Justice Department is off to work in a typically American fashion—with a farewell kiss from his wife. Vivacious Mrs. Brownell will spend the day gardening with their four children while her husband attends a cabinet meeting and the law problems of the United States.

—Star Staff Photos by George Havens and Randolph Rautt.



GARDENER, JOAN—Pretty blond Joan Brownell, eldest daughter of the Herbert Brownells, completes a late-afternoon chore. The 18-year-old glamour girl of the family is a graduate of Sidwell Friends School and will enter Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., ~~this~~ fall.



COME AND GET IT!—The Attorney General and his family have a buffet supper every evening on the terrace. This evening the Communist bill had delayed Mr. Brownell and so the family started without him. Left to right are Joan, Mrs. Brownnell, Tom, Ann pouring a glass of milk and Jimmy.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: Sept. 9, 1954

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT :

Herbert Brownell JR.

Tolson ✓
 Boardman ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Sizoo ✓
 Winterrowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

Fred Mullen advised Mr. McGuire at 4:30 p.m. today that the Attorney General understood the Director planned to make his own arrangements to go to Denver, but that nonetheless Mr. Brownell wanted Mullen to make a standby arrangement with the Air Force to hold a seat for the Director on an Army plane which will take the Attorney General out to Denver, leaving Washington Sunday morning, September 12. Mullen stated he did not have the exact specifics of departure time and the like at the moment but will have them available sometime tomorrow. Mullen stated he had made arrangements for this standby seat for the Director if he needs to use it with a Colonel Randall at the Air Force. He asked that this be passed on to the Director for his information.

Mullen also stated that the Attorney General will leave by a Defense Department plane from Washington Monday, September 13, 1954, at about 8:15 a.m. for Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he will address the Society of Mayflower Descendants. The Defense Department plane will take Brownell and Mr. Mullen who will accompany the AG to the Otis Air Force Base on Cape Cod. The AG requested Mullen contact the Bureau to arrange for a Bureau car to meet them at the Otis Air Force Base on their arrival about 10:00 a.m. Monday, September 13th, and to drive them to Plymouth. Mullen stated after the AG's speech he will undoubtedly have lunch with the Convention group and sometime during the afternoon will want to be driven back to the Air Force Base where he will then plane for Washington that night.

In accordance with your authorization, Mr. McGuire personally contacted SAC Harvey Foster at Boston and arranged with him to have a car meet Mullen and the AG at the Otis Air Force Base Monday and drive them to Plymouth and to be of any service to the AG there which he might request and to see that he is taken back to the Air Force Base that afternoon. Foster was told to be sure that arrangements have been made in advance at the Air Force Base for proper permits for the Bureau vehicle to get in and out of the Base and, likewise, to make arrangements at the Hotel where the Convention is being held so there will be no parking problem and so forth in handling the AG's arrival or departure during his stay up there. Foster stated he would get on this right away and personally see there were no slipups and the AG would be well taken care of.

cc - Mr. Holloman

JJM:ptm

61 SEP 23 1954

RECORDED-46

EX-125

8 SEP 14 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: Sept. 16, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Harold T. Brownell, Jr.

per [initials]

Tolson	✓
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Harbo	
Winters	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

You will recall when the Attorney General went up to Plymouth, Massachusetts, Monday to address the Mayflower Descendants group, at his request we had Agents meet Mr. Brownell at the Otis Air Force Base and drive him to Plymouth, take care of him while he was in that city and return him after his address to the Otis Air Force Base where he boarded his plane back for Washington.

While over in the Press Room today, Mullen advised Mr. McGuire that the Attorney General and he were very much impressed with Special Agent William H. Carpenter as well as Special Agent John B. Davidson who took care of them. Apparently Carpenter made a distinct hit with both the AG and Mullen. Mullen advised that both Agents had everything in tip top order and apparently had well-planned what they were going to do in advance, such as getting in and out of the Air Base, arranging for the AG's arrival at the Hotel so that there was no hitch anywhere along the line. Mullen stated he was so impressed himself that he was going to send a personal note to the Director.

cc - Mr. Mohr

JJM:ptm

RECORDED - 149

62-98585-143

EX-115

Personnel Records?
Please copy in
Files of Carpenter
and Davidson

58 SEP 28 1954

3-9th
 PRES. FILES

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

September 17, 1954

G. I. R. - J

MEMO FOR THE DIRECTOR

Herbert O. Connors, Jr.

While talking to Miss McCarthy this morning on another matter, she said that the Attorney General had asked her to refer to you a suggestion which she had concerning the security of the Attorney General's elevator.

She said that this elevator operates with a key and that no one can operate the elevator without a key. However, it is possible, if the elevator is on the first floor, for someone to enter the elevator without a key (although they cannot actually operate it). If the Attorney General with his key brings the elevator from the first floor to the fifth floor, the individual who had entered the elevator on the first floor could get off the elevator and assault the Attorney General when the doors open from the elevator on the fifth floor.

It is suggested that we have someone look at this situation and see whether or not there could not be some security precautions taken for the Attorney General's personal welfare.

Respectfully,

F. C. Holloman

FCH:eff

*Memo to
Belmont
9/20/54
[initials]*

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED-42

62-78585-144

SEP 28 1954

INDEXED-42

EX-130

85 SEP 29 1954

9:56 AM

November 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

Mr. G. Frederick Mullen, Director of Public Relations for the Department of Justice, called to advise that the Attorney General was back in town today and had asked him to take up the matter of his, the Attorney General's, security in Peru and Brazil. He stated the Attorney General expects to leave Washington November 13 and will be in Lima from the 14th through the 17th. He leaves Lima on the 17th for Rio and leaves Rio for Miami on the 27th. Mr. Mullen stated the Attorney General expects to be in Sao Paulo about half way in between but did not have the date for this. I told Mr. Mullen that we had a man at the Embassy in Brazil and I would check on the adequacy of this setup. I stated we did not have anyone in Peru and inquired whether the Attorney General would like to have someone accompany him; that we could send someone along if he wanted this done. I suggested to Mr. Mullen that he take this up with the Attorney General and we would work out whatever we could on this.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Holloman

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

J&H:eh

RECORDED-85

NOV 4 1954
145

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:45A
DATE 11-2-54
1954

EX - 107

62-98585-145

386

NOV 3

November 10, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

The Attorney General advised me this morning that in line with my conversation with him yesterday, he had given some thought to having an Agent accompany him on his South American trip. He stated that in view of the fact he would be staying at the Embassies at both Lima and Rio de Janeiro, he did not believe it was necessary to have anyone accompany him on this trip.

I told him that in that event I would communicate with our Legal Attache at Rio de Janeiro and tell him that the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell were coming and for him to stand by to be of any assistance he could to either of them during their visit in Rio de Janeiro. Please see that this is promptly done.

Very truly yours,

151 J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COPY FROM D. C.	
TIME	12:15 PM
DATE	11-10-54
BY	me

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JEH:mpd

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62-95585-146
13 NOV 12 1954

CIPE

per call mrd martin
11-11-54
CABLEGRAM
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OK
60741

NOVEMBER 10, 1954

LEGAL ATTACHE
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

RECORDED - 36
EX-107

62-98585-147

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL AND MRS. BROWNELL DEPARTING

WASHINGTON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN VIA BRANIFF AIRLINES FOR LIMA,
PERU. DEPARTING LIMA NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN BY SAME AIRLINES,
ARRIVING RIO SAME DAY, EIGHT FORTY-FIVE P. M. THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT YOU WILL BE INFORMED OF HIS
VISIT AND ARE BEING INSTRUCTED TO STANDBY TO BE OF ANY
ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE TO EITHER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR MRS.
BROWNELL DURING THEIR VISIT IN RIO DE JANEIRO. YOU SHOULD,
THEREFORE, BE AVAILABLE AT THE EMBASSY TO HANDLE ANY ASSISTANCE
REQUESTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR MRS. BROWNELL.

VPK:alp
(4)

1 - Foreign Service Desk

NR.

ENC. 0340-0900 BY ECD

CK 0910-0520 BY ECD

APPROVED BY

TYPED BY

FILED BY

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Sent via cable 11-11-54 12:57AM PER: ECD

58 NOV 19 1954

11/10/54 high for missall...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. W. BELMONT

DATE: November 4, 1954

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO
LIMA, PERU, AND SAO PAULO, AND
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to the memorandum to the Director from Mr. G. Frederick Mullen of the Department dated 11-2-54 in which he stated that the Attorney General does not want to ask the Bureau for anything in the way of an escort in connection with his trip but that the Attorney General would base his decision on the Director's appraisal of the situation in Peru and Brazil.

Reference is also made to your memorandum to Mr. Boardman dated November 3, 1954, setting forth observations concerning arrangements the Bureau could make in connection with the Attorney General's tour, and on which the Director noted "Whom do you suggest? Have we one who knows both Spanish and Portuguese? H."

The Bureau is in possession of no firsthand up-to-date information concerning the political situation in Peru which might be a source of embarrassment or of personal danger to the Attorney General. With respect to Brazil, it will be recalled that following the suicide of President Getulio Vargas the country entered a period of general confusion and rioting but that the country was soon placed under control by those who stepped into the government. It should be pointed out, however, that the Communist Party of Brazil is the largest and most active in Latin America. The Party is illegal in that country and the government has taken measures to suppress its activities, but have not been entirely successful. It is pointed out that political developments in Latin America are unpredictable.

With reference to past incidents in Latin America involving a cabinet officer, the only one recalled occurred in 1948 during the Pan American Conference in Bogota, Columbia, when dissident elements, chiefly Communists, caused serious disturbances and rioting, but those acts were not directed against the United States delegation or Secretary of State Marshall who was Chief of the United States mission to the Conference. The demonstrations were more or less in the nature of anti-solidarity protests.

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At the present time there is at the Department no Special Agent qualified in both Spanish and Portuguese. However, there are three men in the field, SAC Francis E. Crosby, San Juan; ASAC Heber M. Clegg, Salt Lake City; and SA Rolf L. Larson, who is assigned to the Legal Attache's Office in Mexico City. Any of

Attachment

RRR:mn/bast

It is to have Shipley not sent.
State Dept 11/10/54
RR

5-114

Memo to Belmont

these men could return to the Bureau by air in a matter of a few hours.

There ^{ARE} ~~is~~ presently assigned to the Seat of Government several Supervisors who have a command of the Spanish language and who have had experience in Latin America. Although they are not bilingual in Spanish and Portuguese, it is a fact that a person well grounded in the Spanish language has little difficulty in handling Portuguese. It would appear that any one of these Supervisors, and particularly Special Agent John J. Mannion of the Foreign Liaison Unit, Domestic Intelligence Division, could handle necessary contacts and work to be done in Peru. While in Brazil, this Agent, who would be working closely with the Bureau's Legal Attache - who is fluent in Portuguese - could well handle any problems in that country. It is, therefore, believed that Special Agent Mannion could handle this assignment if it is determined that the Attorney General needs or desires assistance (brief attached).

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is prepared for the Director's information in connection with any future discussions he might have with the Attorney General concerning his trip.

*I should think
mannion could
handle this*

11-5

*Mannion had better
stand by prepared to
go just in case.*

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *LB*

DATE: November 3, 1954

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB* (M)SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO LIMA, PERU,
AND SAO PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____

Reference the Director's memorandum November 2, 1954, to Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont and Nichols, concerning the proposed visit of the Attorney General to Lima, Peru, and Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is expected his trip will commence November 13, 1954, and will terminate November 27, 1954. From November 14 through 17, he will be at Lima, and during the period November 17 until he leaves Rio de Janeiro on November 27, he will visit both Sao Paulo and Rio. The Director's memorandum explained that Mr. G. Frederick Mullen of the Department was requested by the Attorney General to take up with the Bureau the matter of his security during his visits to the mentioned Latin American countries. The Director told Mr. Mullen that there was a Bureau representative located in Brazil, but that we did not have anyone in Peru. The Director suggested to Mr. Mullen that if the Attorney General desired, the Bureau could have someone accompany him on his visit to Latin America.

With respect to the visit to Brazil, the Bureau would be in the position of assisting the Attorney General, for the Legal Attache there could arrange through his police liaison contacts both at Rio and Sao Paulo any police security coverage deemed necessary.

With reference to Peru it should be noted that during the Bureau's SIS Program in Peru, the Bureau established very effective contacts with Peruvian police officials. Since the termination of that program (1947), most cordial correspondence has been exchanged between the Bureau and ranking officials of the police at Lima particularly with the Inspector General in Charge of Investigations and Identification Glodomiro Marin del Aguila. It will be recalled that in 1952, the Lima Police were desirous of arranging with the Bureau a coded means of communication. The Bureau decided that such a system was not necessary or feasible at the time. Our files reflect that we have furnished the Peruvian Police a tremendous quantity of Bureau literature of all types for which they have been most appreciative. While we do not have a representative stationed in Lima, there is every reason to believe that we can depend on our friendly contacts there for any type of assistance needed.

JJM:kfc:erf

RECORDED - 36

62-98583-148
11 NOV 18 1954

EX-107

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54
54
NOV 20 1954

It is pointed out that with respect to the Attorney General's visit to Lima, undoubtedly the Department of State will be alerted, and if requested to do so, the Embassy Security Officer at Lima, who should have adequate contacts in the police department, may be able to make any arrangements considered necessary with respect to the personal security of the Attorney General.

Whether a Bureau representative does or does not accompany the Attorney General, advance security arrangements are necessary if we are to be of material assistance to the Attorney General with respect to his personal security.

(1) If an Agent is not to accompany the Attorney General then our planning for his visit to Peru will of necessity have to be by correspondence with police officials in that country and through the Division of Security of the Department of State. It could be suggested to liaison contacts in the Department of State that the Embassy Security Officer at Lima, Peru, should endeavor to perfect arrangements with Peruvian Police for adequate security coverage for the Attorney General. If a Bureau representative does not accompany the Attorney General, all arrangements will then be the responsibility of the Department of State.

(2) If an Agent should accompany the Attorney General it would still be necessary to discuss the visit with the Department of State and also to advise the Peruvian authorities by letter of the Attorney General's trip. Upon arrival in Lima immediate contact could be had with the Peruvian Police and tentative arrangements made by them could be perfected, whereby the Bureau representative would take over and handle necessary contacts with the Lima Police. With respect to the visit to Brazil the Bureau representative traveling with the Attorney General would, of course, be in close contact with the Bureau representative in that country.

Should the Attorney General desire that the Agent accompany him, it is pointed out that there are available at the Bureau, several supervisors proficient in the Spanish language, who have had experience in Latin America and would be suitable for such an assignment.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Whom do you suggest?
Have one who knows
both Spanish &
Portuguese.
d.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE November 2, 1954

FROM : G. Frederick Mullen, Director of Public Information

SUBJECT: Attorney General's South American Trip

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Herbert Brownell Jr.
 Since talking with you this morning, I have again talked to the Attorney General and informed him of the situation in Brazil and Peru.

He feels that if there is nothing in the past which would indicate a danger of incidents involving a Cabinet officer, he would prefer to go it alone. He does not want to ask for anything in the way of an escort but would base any decision on your appraisal of the situation.

He will be accompanied by Mrs. Brownell on the trip.

He says that no one knows of his plans to visit Peru and that he could go to that country incognito. His plans to visit Brazil have been announced in that country.

The itinerary, except for the visit to Sao Paulo, is outlined in attachment hereto. *SAO*

Attachment

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EX-107

EXP. PROC.

NOV 2 1954

*Memo to Belmont
 11-4-54
 58 NOV 19 1954*

<u>Date</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Flight</u>	<u>Airline</u>	<u>Time</u>
11/13	Washington	600	National	Leave 2:30 p.m.
11/13	Miami			Arrive 6:40 p.m.
11/13	Miami	603	Braniff	Leave 8:00 p.m.
11/14	Lima			Arrive 7:20 a.m.
11/17	Lima	603	Braniff	Leave 8:10 a.m.
11/17	Rio			Arrive 8:45 p.m.
11/27	Rio	600	Braniff	Leave 9:50 a.m.
11/28	Miami			Arrive 6:30 a.m.
11/28	Miami	651	National	Leave 9:20 a.m.
11/28	Washington			Arrive 12:45 p.m.

ALTERNATE RETURN

11/26	Rio	202	Pan American	Leave 10:30 p.m.
11/27	New York (Idlewild)			Arrive 4:45 p.m.
11/27	New York (LaGuardia)	411	American	Leave 7:45 p.m.
11/27	Washington			Arrive 9:10 p.m.

ENCLOSURE

62-92555-149

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 1954

SECRET - AIR

FROM : Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, BrazilSUBJECT: ~~TRAVEL~~ OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELLHerbert Brownell II, Jr.
ReRiolet June 22, 1954.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

At present, Ambassador JAMES SCOTT KEMPER is in the United States, but he has written a letter to Mr. WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE, Charge d'Affaires, in which he says that he believes the Attorney General will be arriving in Sao Paulo, Brazil about November 20, 1954, will make an address at the "Attorney Generals Conference" on November 22, and will make an address in Rio de Janeiro on Thanksgiving Day, probably returning to the United States that night.

The Ambassador requested Mr. TRIMBLE to prepare a tentative program for the Attorney General, beyond that already established. Mr. TRIMBLE is suggesting that Mr. BROWNELL be met at São Paulo and be aided, as he may wish, by Mr. GEORGE OWEN (who is the U. S. member on the Inter-American Juridical Committee, as well as Counsellor for Political Affairs of this Embassy) and by the Legal Attache.

It is believed that the Bureau would want the Legat to extend all possible courtesies and assistance to the Attorney General and, unless advised to the contrary, the Legat will do so, including traveling to São Paulo, as proposed. Exact time and mode of travel and other details will be given to the Bureau when known.

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62-18385-150

11 NOV 18 1954

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5

MC: jar

58 NOV 19 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: November 26, 1954

Tolson _____

Boardman _____

Nichols _____

Belmont _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Parsons _____

Rosen _____

Tamm _____

Sizoo _____

Winterrowd _____

Tele. Room _____

Holloman _____

Gandy _____

HERBERT BROWNELL JR

Fred Mullen advised this morning that the Attorney General was leaving Rio de Janeiro today on Pan American Flight 202A, which is due to arrive at Idlewild Airport, New York City, tomorrow afternoon, Saturday, at 4:45 p.m. Mullen indicated there is some question as to whether the AG will go to Caracas with Secretary Humphrey of the Treasury Department on the way back and if he does do this, he will then come into Idlewild tomorrow afternoon on Flight 202, which arrives approximately one hour and a half to two hours later than Flight 202A. Mullen advised that while the AG has not specifically asked that he be met by the Bureau in order to expedite his transfer from Idlewild to LaGuardia that we might want to have our New York Office alerted in case this should be necessary. Mullen stated he was advising the Immigration authorities in order that they could expedite the AG's processing through Immigration. He stated if he should hear further through Pan American today as to what the AG's desires were he would let us know as there is a possibility that he may have made arrangements himself for air transportation from New York City back to Washington late tomorrow night.

I do not think we ought to have an Agent and a car at Idlewild tomorrow in the absence of a specific request from the AG, although it might be well to advise the New York Office that they can anticipate receiving an inquiry and be ready if necessary to meet the AG tomorrow to expedite his going from one Airport to another. Mullen left the matter in the air stating it was quite possible that the AG might get a flight out of New York to Washington directly from Idlewild and that it might be unnecessary for him to go to LaGuardia. I do not think we ought to have an Agent and a car sitting around at Idlewild for several hours tomorrow afternoon in the absence of a specific request to do so.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Holloman

JJM:ptm
(4)

RECORDED-46

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AGNC dec Cobe, 754103

1/2 700 advised

JRM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	954
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 1954

FROM : Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

SECRET - AIR

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL
TO BRAZIL

Attorney General Herbert Brownell visited Brazil from November 17 to November 26, 1954. In both public and private statements he attacked international Communism and explained the laws of the United States which have been applied against the Communists. The Attorney General received a good press and made a very favorable reaction on the people who met him and had the opportunity to hear him.

In a conversation with the Legal Attache, he told of how appreciative he was of the assistance he had received from the Director, and particularly mentioned the HARRY DEXTER WHITE case.

On November 17, 1954, the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Herbert Brownell and his wife arrived at Rio de Janeiro by air. They were met by the American Ambassador, James Scott Kemper, who is a personal friend of the Attorney General and who was the host for Mr. and Mrs. Brownell during their stay in Rio de Janeiro, which ended on the evening of November 26, 1954. It will be recalled that Ambassador Kemper was at one time Treasurer of the National Committee of the Republican Party. Mr. Brownell came to Brazil to participate in the First Inter-American Congress of Attorneys General held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, beginning November 22, 1954.

At the airport, Mr. Brownell was met by the press and his interview consisted mainly of an explanation of the legal measures taken in the United States to combat Communism. A general idea of the press reaction can be had from the two copies of the English-language daily newspaper, the "Brazil Herald" for November 19, 1954, which are attached. One of the newspapers which has followed an anti-Communist line is the afternoon journal "O Globo". A copy of an article appearing on November 18, 1954 is attached and next to the photograph of the Attorney General will be seen the headline "Cassar a Cidadania de Lideres Vermelhos" (To cancel the citizenship of Red Leaders). The rest of the

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sub-headline states that this is one of the most efficient means of combatting Communist infiltration, and it describes Mr. Brownell as the man who orients the legal campaign against the Moscow Party in his country.

Another reaction was that of the Communist press, as seen by the attached two copies from "Imprensa Popular" of November 19, 1954. This newspaper is the Communist journal in Rio de Janeiro. Next to the caricature of Mr. Brownell is the headline "Brownell Pretende Estender o Macartismo a America Latina" (Brownell Intends to Extend McCarthyism to Latin America). The Communist newspaper said that Brownell was like a business man showing his wares, and said that the United States had voted a dozen laws against Communism. They pointed out that the Conference of Attorneys General was being held in Brazil at the same time as the Economic Conference, a typical maneuver of political swindle, said the Communist newspaper. They charged that there would be promises of supposed aid in exchange for fascist laws. The newspaper said that it was just like Italy under Mussolini and Germany under Hitler. The United States used the pretext of fighting "the Communist peril" but, not only the Communists were persecuted, they pointed out, but all those who opposed the government.

At the regular Thursday afternoon conference held at this Embassy on November 18, 1954, the Ambassador presented the Attorney General and asked him to make some informal remarks. He described the laws passed against Communism and some of the prosecutive action which had already taken place against the Communist Party in the United States. During his talk he praised the work of the Bureau on several occasions. In response to questions during the staff conference, he mentioned also his desire for effective and realistic anti-trust measures. He said that he also had in mind the planning of a program for the handling of income tax violations in the United States. He said that the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice did not view tax problems in the same way. He made this statement when someone brought up the question of notorious individuals in the United States who are sometimes charged with being gangsters paying off their tax obligations on a small percentage of the dollar tax owed to the Government. He pointed out that the Treasury was of the opinion that its first duty was to collect as much money as it could and it was not primarily interested in prosecution.

At a social function at the American Embassy on the night of November 25, 1954, the Attorney General made a point

of drawing the Legal Attache aside for a personal conversation. In talking about his visit, he mentioned that he had been particularly emphatic in his talk against Communism in making an address in Sao Paulo. He said, regarding the Communists in the United States, "We really got them on the run." He was enthusiastic about the full cooperation he had had from the Bureau, particularly voiced his admiration of the Director and the backstopping he had had from him in the Harry Dexter White case. He said that he felt that a better liaison than had existed before had been established between the Bureau and the prosecutive section of the Department.

In connection with his talk at São Paulo, the Attorney General said that he had received a message from the Brazilian Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry, NAPOLEÃO ALENCASTRO GUIMARÃES, who said that he intended to have the talk translated into Portuguese and see that it had wide distribution in Brazil.

During his visit the Attorney General had the opportunity to visit ex-President Dutra (Marshal Gaspar Dutra), who is still important in the political picture of Brazil; and General JUAREZ TAVORA, currently head of the military household of President CAFÉ Filho, and regarded as the strongman behind the President, and considered a leading presidential candidate for 1955. The Attorney General was impressed by these men, and interested in their possible impact on the presidential elections of 1955.

Further press clippings concerning the visit of the Attorney General and the statements made by him are being assembled and will be forwarded to the Bureau when they are ready.

BRAZIL HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1954

U. S. Attorney General Enhances Anti-Red Law Enacted In His Country

Mr. Herbert Brownell, Attorney General of the United States and a member of Eisenhower's Cabinet arrived Wednesday at Galeao Airport on his way to attend the Inter American Congress of State Attorneys, which opens in Sao Paulo next week. Mr. Brownell, who is accompanied by his wife, will be the guest of Ambassador James Kemper, in Rio until November 21st.

In an interview with the press, at the airport, he spoke of the legal measure taken in the United States to combat Communist infiltration and said that this would also be the substance of a speech at the Conference.

"One of the pressing preoccupations of the U. S. Government is the fight against the Communist conspiracy, because its aim is to destroy the institutions of free nations. In the United States the Communist Party was outlawed, when it was proved that it was planning the destruction of our democracy, by violence," he said.

"The President, during the last year has approved 12 new anti-Communist laws, and studies are in progress to permit the arrest and annulment of citizenship of Communist leaders," he said.

"The Communists are trying continually and by every means possible to attain their objectives, but if free nations like Brazil and the United States maintain their unity, in the end, liberty is certain to triumph. Never will be extinguished the flame of the right to liberty."

Mr. Brownell will return to Rio to attend the Economic Conference as an observer, and on November 25th will give a speech to the Rio American Society in the A. B. I. auditorium at 11:30 a. m.

U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. who will address the First Inter-American Congress of Public Law Administrators at São Paulo, November 22, is the 62nd Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Brownell took the oath of office at the White House on January 22, 1953.

The Attorney General was



On his way to São Paulo, where he will attend the Conference of the attorneys of the Western Hemisphere, Herbert Brownell, Attorney General of the United States (center) is welcomed at Rio's Galeão International Airport by Ambassador James S. Kemper (left) and Charles S. South, Braniff Airways' manager in Brazil.

born in Peru, Nebraska, February 20, 1904.

He was graduated from the University of Nebraska with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and the Yale Law School with an LL. B. in 1927. While at Yale he was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal.

Mr. Brownell is a member of the American, New York State, and the City of New York Bar Associations. He is a member of Phi Beta, Kappa, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi and the Order of the Coif.

He began the practice of law in

1927 with the New York City law firm of Root, Clark, Parker, Howland and Ballantine. In 1929 he became associated with Lord, Day and Lord, New York City, and was a member of that law firm from 1932 until January, 1943. He was elected to the New York State Legislature in 1932 and subsequently served five terms.

From 1944-46 he served as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

He is Honorary General Counsel of the American National Red Cross.

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"BRAZIL HERALD"
RIO DE JANEIRO,
NOVEMBER 19, 19

"CASSAR A CIDADANIA DE LÍDERES VERMELHOS"



O Sr. Herbert Brownell, após o seu desembarque, no Galeão

Medida das mais eficazes contra a infiltração comunista, afirma o Sr. Brownell, procurador geral dos Estados Unidos — É o homem que orienta a campanha legal contra o partido moscovita no seu país e chegou ontem ao Rio — Participará da Conferência do Ministério Público em São Paulo - (Texto na pág. 11)

"CASSAR A CIDADANIA DE LÍDERES COMUNISTAS"

Medida das mais eficazes contra a infiltração vermelha, afirma o Sr. Brownell, procurador-geral dos EE. UU. — É o homem que orienta a campanha legal contra o partido moscovita no seu país e chegou ontem ao Rio — Participará da Conferência do Ministério Público em S. Paulo

CHEGOU ontem ao Rio o ministro da Justiça dos Estados Unidos, Sr. Herbert Brownell, que vem ao Brasil participar do I Congresso Inter-Americano do Ministério Público, a realizar-se na próxima semana em São Paulo. O visitante norte-americano, que viaja acompanhado de sua esposa, permanecerá nesta capital até o próximo domingo, dia 21, como hóspede do embaixador James Kemper.

O combate ao comunismo nos Estados Unidos

O membro do Gabinete norte-americano, que em suas funções acumula o cargo de Procurador Geral do país, ao ser abordado pela imprensa, no Aeroporto do Galeão, declarou que pronunciará um discurso, durante a Conferência de São Paulo, no qual fixará os métodos legais que seu Governo vem empregando no combate à infiltração comunista.

— Uma das primordiais preocupações do Governo é o com-

bate à conspiração comunista, — declarou o Sr. Brownell — porque a finalidade deste é destruir as instituições dos países livres. O Partido Comunista nos Estados Unidos foi colocado fora da lei, desde que ficou provado o seu planejamento destruidor da nossa democracia, até mesmo pelo uso da força. Entretanto, não nos limitamos apenas a esta decisão. O presidente Eisenhower, durante o último ano, subscreveu doze novas leis anti-comunistas. Atualmente, estamos habilitados legalmente a prender e cassar a cidadania de líderes comunistas. Tais medidas têm surtido os melhores resultados no combate ao mal.

Confia na vitória final das democracias

— Certamente, ainda existe muita conspiração comunista no interior do país — disse mais S. Ex. — Os seguidores desta

doutrina tentam sempre, e por todos os meios, conquistar os seus objetivos. Mas esperamos levar a melhor, não só lá como no panorama mundial. Se as nações livres, como o Brasil e os Estados Unidos, mantiverem-se unidas, no fim a liberdade há de vencer. Jamais se apagará a chama dos sagrados direitos à Liberdade.

Voltará ao Rio após a conferência

O Sr. Herbert Brownell deverá regressar ao Rio após comparecer à Conferência de São Paulo, pois pretende realizar observações na Conferência Econômica Interamericana, a instalar-se em Quitandinha. No próximo dia 25, por ocasião do Dia de Ações de Graça, pronunciará um discurso perante a Sociedade Americana do Rio de Janeiro, em solenidade a realizar-se no auditorio da A.B.I., às 11,30 horas.

62-98585-152

~~CÓPIA DESTRUÍDA~~

"O GLOBO"
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
NOVEMBER 18, 1954



O protesto dos estudantes, com milhares de assinaturas, foi entregue ao sr. Marciano de Medeiros, tendo **CONCLUI NA 2.ª PAGINA**

Em Greve

900 Mil

Funcionários

TÓQUIO, 18 (AL) — Noventa e sete mil funcionários públicos, em todo o país, deram início ontem à anunciada greve de três dias, em apoio de suas reivindicações de aumentos de remuneração e abonos.

O movimento está tendo efeitos muito sérios, nos serviços ferroviários e postais do Japão.

lhões e 800 mil cruzeiros destinam-se à Casa Militar, que, como é sabido, alimenta e reforça verbas secretas para o policialismo.

A apresentação do Sr. Café Filho põe a nu a hipocrisia da chamada política de austeridade e é tanto mais chocante quanto, sob o esfarzado e desumano pretexto, o mesmo Sr. Café, há alguns dias vetou o projeto 1.082.

Ontem, na Câmara, a emenda nº 1 — que — concede esse aumento de verba — foi objeto de críticas por parte dos deputados Orlando Dantas e Barreirinho, que ressaltaram o caráter contraditório do governo. Ao mesmo tempo, que querem ter mais dinheiro em suas próprias mãos, os Srs. Café e Juarez condenam a crescentes privações o funcionalismo público.

Não obstante essas críticas, a emenda foi aprovada, de acordo com o parecer das comissões.

BROWNELL PRETENDE ESTENDER O MACARTISMO Á AMÉRICA LATINA

ESTÁ no Rio o ministro da Justiça dos Estados Unidos, sr. Herbert Brownell. Participará, em São Paulo, do Congresso Interamericano do Ministério Público.

Mal pisou na pista do Galeão, deu entrevista. Falou sobre a «preocupação primordial» de seu governo, que é o combate ao comunismo. Os americanos gostam de estatísticas e o sr. Brownell, com os números na ponta da língua, logo informou que em seu país, só no governo Eisenhower, já foram rapidamente votadas e sancionadas doze leis novas contra os comunistas. Exatamente uma dúzia.

ORGULHO

Orgulhoso, o ministro Brownell informa, como comerciante que expõe as virtudes de suas mercadorias:

— Atualmente estamos habilitados legalmente a prender e cassar a cidadania de líderes comunistas.

COINCIDENCIA

A conferência dos promotores do hemisfério realiza-se paralelamente com a Conferência Econômica. É a política da chantagem. Promessas de suposta ajuda em troca de leis fascistas.

lanques: governos fascistas em todos os países da América, o que levou o governo do México a apresentar emenda lembrando que era preciso ter em conta a Constituição de cada país. Houve também uma emenda do Uruguai que tentava salvar as liberdades democráticas. Ambas foram ferôzmente combatidas e derrotadas pelos carneiros fiéis ao Departamento de Estado.

DESESPERO

Votando leis anticomunistas às dúzias, o governo americano

pretende investir contra as leis sociais. Sonham acabar com a luta de classes, em plena exploração do homem pelo homem. A política belicista norte-americana, que enriquece os trustes interessados na guerra e que obedece à lei dos lucros máximos, lança a maioria do povo dos Estados Unidos num rápido processo de pauperização. Para esmagar as lutas dos trabalhadores e demais elementos sacrificados pela política de guerra, os

CONCLUI NA 2.ª PAGINA



BROWNELL

BOYD

1881

RAZIL

62-98585-152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 2/7/55

FROM : L. B. Nichols *for*SUBJECT: *Herbert Brodwell*
STATEMENT FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
REGARDING INTERNAL SECURITY

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Ed Ethel of the Department called at 4:15 p.m., today. The Attorney General is appearing on John Cameron Swayze's television program, 2/8/55, at 7:00 p.m. Swayze will ask four questions, number four of which is "How Has the FBI enlarged its activities to protect the nation's security?". Ethel wanted to know if we could provide the answer to this question in approximately six to eight sentences and get it back over to him the first thing in the morning.

There is attached hereto a statement which I recommend we submit as a possible answer to this question.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. BelmontCDD:fc
(4)

*Decisional Generosity
in final matter
@ 9:40 a.m. 2/8/55*

RECORDED-31
INDEXED-31

62-98585-153

56 FEB -9 1955

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 10, 1955
4:20

Herbert Brownell Jr.

SAC Hostetter of Chicago called and advised that this morning the Attorney General had called him from the Union League Club in Chicago and, pursuant to the Attorney General's request, he had picked the Attorney General and Mrs. Brownell up at the Club and had taken them out to the Airport.

The Attorney General caught American Air Lines Flight #262 for Washington where he was to arrive at 3:35 PM. Mrs. Brownell left at 12:00 Noon for New York by plane.

Hostetter stated there was a heavy snowstorm but the planes got away on schedule and everything went along all right.

The Attorney General indicated to Hostetter he was coming back to Chicago next Tuesday when he had a noon speech before the Inland Press Club and Hostetter will take care of him as previously instructed, unless the Attorney General desires otherwise.

Hostetter advised that en route to the Airport the Attorney General commented on the Lightfoot case and expressed his pleasure over the results and his

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

conviction. He also stated that Tompkins was in New York today before the Grand Jury in the Matusow case. The Attorney General referred to a group of Election Law cases presently under investigation by the Chicago Office, only in passing in connection with his discussion of the Democratic Mayor of Chicago who the Attorney General does not believe will be renominated in the Democratic Primaries which are coming up soon.

FCH:eff (3)

1--Mr. Nichols

1--FCH

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

7
60 FEB 18 1955

EX-127

RECORDED - 50

62-98585-154

FILE 44355

SIX R

P

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

PRESS CONFERENCE

Hubert P. Russell Jr

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 31, 1955

62-98585-

NOT RECORDED

9 APR 6 1955

320
66 APR 7 1955

3:00 p.m.

Mr. Brownell: Well, I'm full of antitrust but nothing else. I'll be glad to answer questions on that subject or any others that may come up.

Herb Kaplo: General, I notice that at least three people on the
(NBC)
Hill are excited about this report: Celler, Sparkman and Patman. All three are threatening to hold investigations of this committee and making all sorts of allegations as to the membership of the committee itself. I wonder if you could express your views on this sort of thing.

Mr. Brownell: Yes. There's no doubt that the report is a very important document. As I said this morning, I think it's a landmark in the history of antitrust regulation in this country and I'm glad that it has excited so much interest and attention as it has. There'll undoubtedly be debates originating from it over a period of several months. That of course, is our objective and we welcome a most intense study of the report itself.

I say first as to the makeup of the Committee:

We believe it has represented every segment of antitrust thought throughout the country and that is shown one way by the fact there were a number of dissents which brought out worthwhile points of view.

The statements that were made this morning by Professor Rostow and Mr. Wendell Berge, former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, seem to me to make further comment on the good faith of the Committee unnecessary by me. The attacks made by

Congressman Patman the fundamentals of our antitrust laws including the "rule of reason" which has been the single most stabilizing influence in the field for over 40 years indicate a plan on his part to sabotage the antitrust law enforcement. Hardly any other interpretation is possible. In the first place he made these same attacks when the Committee was first appointed and a month ago. Then he made them again within 24 hours after the Committee had reported and the report had been given to him. It would have been impossible for him to give any mature, seasoned judgment as to the results of the study. I think that the vote which came within the last two days upon the Hill on the first one of these recommendations -- the one raising the maximum penalty under the antitrust laws from \$5,000 to \$50,000 - which he attacked; the attack showed the Congressional feeling on the matter. He got 14 votes for his fanatical point of view which included for example a proposal that anyone who violated the antitrust laws in any way could thereafter be prohibited from taking employment in any business engaged in interstate commerce. It was pointed in debate by members of his own party that the proposals seemed to have been carelessly drawn because, for example, one place imposing heavy penalties upon violators of the law he said that for the fifth violation there was no penalty.

So it would certainly indicate it was hastily drawn and ill-conceived and I believe we must await more mature judgment of the public -- Congress especially -- on this report.

Now as for our own attitude here, we started a study of the report here in the Department of Justice. We expect to push that to completion promptly. We will have recommendations from time to time as to what the Administration and also as to what attitude we are going to take here in the Department as to adopting the administrative recommendations.

Herb Kaplo: Isn't the Department already committed to legislation which would repeal the Millard-Tydings and McGuire Acts and haven't you already taken a stand on that?

Mr. Brownell: Not on that particular point. I think we have on four of the legislative proposals. The Administration view on the repeal of the Millard-Tydings and the McGuire Acts has not yet been taken but there will be an Administration position before too long.

A Reporter: Can you give us any general idea of the Department's position on the fair trade?

Mr. Brownell: I'm going to discuss the background of the fair trade, or price fixing laws as we call them sometimes, in a speech tomorrow night although our recommendations will not be ready at that time.

A Reporter: As of now you don't want to say even in a general way?

Mr. Brownell: That's right.

Jack Adams: Will you have an advance text on that, General, do you know?

Mr. Brownell: Tomorrow, in the afternoon?

Mr. Mullen: Tomorrow morning.

Mr. Kranish: Where will that be, General?

Mr. Brownell: I think out at the Sheraton Park, at the National Retailers.

Angus Deming: Have you been given any expression of support (Wall Street Journal) on this report from the Republicans on the Hill? All the criticism so far has come from Democrats and there hasn't been any public statement from a Republican?

Mr. Brownell: Well, I don't think that we've had any because there hasn't been time yet for any except these two or three hasty press statements that were out today on the Hill and we haven't got any what you might call mature reactions to it yet. It would be impossible because of the size and complexity of the field.

A Reporter: General, could you say now whether there's any single item, chapter or verse in this report which you have seen which you know as of now you do not concur. For example, the penalties of \$5,000 and \$10,000 - we know that you don't concur in that because you had asked earlier for \$50,000. Now would there be any other areas of that nature you could comment on?

Mr. Brownell: I think those are two different, not conflicting provisions, but entirely different laws. One is the Sherman Act and the other I believe is the Federal Trade Commission Act so there is no conflict between those two. I believe there are four of the legislative recommendations on which we have taken a public, affirmative stand exactly the same as the Committee stand. As to the others, I think we'll just wait and report on them as soon as our studies are completed on them. I'll say this, I was extremely well satisfied with the strong endorsement that the Committee gave to the Sherman Act and the fundamentals of a strong antitrust system to regulate our free enterprise system.

Arthur Kranish: I think it was Congressman Boyle(?) this week suggested that there might be good reason for a Congressional investigation of the Bunge grain case. Do you care to comment on that?

Mr. Brownell: No, we made a full explanation of that in a letter some time ago. I have nothing to add to that.

Mr. Kranish: Would you welcome such an investigation?

Mr. Brownell: We think that it's unnecessary because the full facts have been given out. Nothing has been hidden.

Jay Flocken (Business Week): General, if we can get back to antitrust?

Mr. Brownell: Yes.

Mr. Flocken: I wondered if you shared a concern that the Senate Small Business Committee expressed on small business in relation to the merger movement and whether you think that it's necessary or plan to develop a policy or program to deal with that aspect?

Mr. Brownell: That's one of the studies that we have now - to review the recommendations of the committee in the field of mergers. As you know in the last 32 days we've started cases under Sections 6 and 7 of the Clayton Act.

Mr. Flocken: Do you regard that last one as of some benefit to small business? The General Shoe case?

Mr. Brownell: Yes, I would think so, definitely.

Herb Kaplo: General, the reports didn't get into the merits or the dangers of any merger movement.

Mr. Brownell: That's more in the field of the Federal Trade Commission, which as you know is studying that particular problem right now and I think plans to have that report in the relatively near future.

Mr. Holeman: Thank you very much, General.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-08-2010

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4-7-55

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (80-145)

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO EL PASO, TEXAS

This is to advise that I have been confidentially advised by Mr. MARCUS T. NEELLY, District Director, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, El Paso, that he expects Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL, JR. to come to El Paso on June 8, 1955 to address a graduating class of the Border Patrol School, which will be held here.

Mr. NEELLY told me that he expected to invite me and the heads of the other federal agencies and other prominent citizens to a reception and dinner to be held for Mr. BROWNELL on the evening of June 8, 1955.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its confidential information.

RLM:jam
(3)

11-11-55 274
JUN 13 1955

APR 22 1955

RECORDED - 44

EX-125

62-9585-155

APR 10 1955

CRIME REC.

NOTED
Bk2

SAC, Seattle

April 19, 1955

Director, FBI

Personal Attention

PROPOSED VISIT OF ATTORNEY
GENERAL TO STATE OF WASHINGTON

62-93585-156

Reference is made to your routing slip dated April 13, 1955, to Assistant to the Director Nichols advising that the Attorney General of the United States is coming to the State of Washington to be in Seattle on May 11 and 12, and Spokane on May 12 and 13, 1955, to give addresses.

The Bureau has no information regarding the Attorney General's trip to Washington and you will be advised in the event the Bureau desires any services to be rendered.

cc: Mr. Jones

LBN:MM

(5)

m.m.

APR 19 4 35 PM '55
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI

APR 19 1955
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APR 19 1955

MAILED 28
APR 20 1955
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

67 APR 28 1955

ROUTING SLIP

FD-4
(5-12-52)

Date April 13, 1955

Memo To: Assistant to the Director L.B. NICHOLS

____ SAC _____ Title: _____
 ____ ASAC _____
 ____ Supervisor _____
 ____ Agent _____
 ____ Steno _____
 ____ Clerk _____
 ____ Chief Clerk _____
 ____ Special Employee _____ File No. _____

ACTION DESIRED

____ Assign to _____ Open Case _____
 ____ Acknowledge _____ Prepare Tickler _____
 ____ Bring File _____ Reassign to _____
 ____ Call Me _____ Recharge serials _____
 ____ See Me _____ Search and Return _____
 ____ Correct _____ Send serials _____
 ____ Delinquent _____ to _____
 ____ Expedite _____ Submit new charge-out _____
 ____ File _____ Submit report by _____
 ____ Leads need attention _____ Type _____
 ____ Read, Initial and _____ Return Serials _____
 ____ Return _____
 ____ Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

Dear Lou,

I have been confidentially advised by U.S. Attorney WILLIAM BANTZ that the Attorney General is coming to the State of Washington to be in Seattle on May 11-12 and Spokane on May 12-13 to give addresses.

Appreciate being advised as to any knowledge that the Bureau has as to this situation and what courtesy should be extended.

S.A.C. AUERBACH
Office SEATTLE

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

21 APR 22 1955

62-98585-156

CRIME RECORDS

Herbert S. Brownell

memo to
SAC Seattle
4-19-55
LBN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 21, 1955

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO DALLAS, TEXAS, April 22, 1955
SOUTHWEST LEGAL FOUNDATION

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Harbo ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
 Sizoo ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

MARION SIMMS DAVIDSON - Judgeship Applicant

Herbert Brownell Jr.

For record purposes, at 8:56 a.m. today SAC Murphy of the Dallas office called and Wick in my office talked with him. Murphy said the Attorney General is scheduled to arrive in Dallas, Texas, sometime on the afternoon of Friday, April 22. He will address the Southwest Legal Foundation at a meeting sponsored by Southern Methodist University. Murphy asked whether he should meet the Attorney General.

Wick told Murphy that in the absence of instructions from the Bureau he should take no action whatsoever with respect to the Attorney General's visit such as meeting him or providing accommodations for him. Murphy was told, however, that in the event the Attorney General contacted the Dallas office or Murphy the usual courtesies should, of course, be extended to him.

Murphy has been invited to a cocktail party and dinner being held in conjunction with the function to be addressed by the Attorney General and Murphy asked whether the Bureau desired him to attend. Wick told him that, of course, if he believed he could advance the Bureau's interest by so doing he most certainly should and it might be a good idea for him to make an appearance. Murphy pointed out his only question about attending revolved around the fact he believed the gathering would have political overtones.

Murphy explained that the Dallas office has just completed an investigation of a judgeship applicant named Marion Simms Davidson who was recommended by the so-called Republican Party patronage boss at Houston, Jack Porter. Murphy stated that undoubtedly the Attorney General is interested in the appointment of Davidson.

cc: Mr. Holloman
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

REW:MM (5)

RECORDED - 80

INDEXED - 80

EX-112

APR 22 1955

69-98585-157




1 copy typed
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 69-98585-157

Davidson, the applicant, a Dallas attorney aged 40, married a rich girl, has no need for money and has not appeared in Federal Court in the past ten years. When asked to be a county judge some two years ago he made the statement he did not have sufficient qualifications for that post. A leader of the Dallas Bar told FBI Agents during the investigation that Davidson had no qualification whatsoever for the position and was wholly inadequate. Murphy said reports so reflecting have been sent to the Bureau.

Murphy stated that if he did attend the function the matter of the Davidson investigation might come up but he felt he could handle this easily.

ACTION:

None, unless the Attorney General desires that he be met in Dallas.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *V. per D's*

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

DATE: May 10, 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Herbert O Brownell Jr.

SAC Auerbach called May 10, 1955, and among other things mentioned that the United States Attorney in Seattle, Charles P. Moriarty, had called him relative to advising that the Attorney General contemplated arriving in Seattle on June 3, 1955, to attend a conference of Attorneys General representing approximately eleven western states. USA Moriarty desires Auerbach to attend a breakfast in honor of the Attorney General which will be attended by Department of Justice representatives only. Auerbach indicated he intended to accept this invitation providing the Bureau had no objections. It was indicated that unless advised to the contrary, he should plan to attend.

Auerbach stated that in the event the Director desired him to offer any special courtesies to the Attorney General during his stay in Seattle, he would appreciate being advised. DeLoach told Auerbach that we would get in touch with him if the Attorney General wanted to be met or if the Director desired that any further courtesies be extended, but that at the present time, we had no knowledge of the Attorney General's plans insofar as the Seattle conference was concerned.

ACTION:

For record purposes. *[Checkmark]*

cc: Mr. Holloman
CDD:arm
(3)

RECORDED-562-98585-158

11 MAY 13 1955

55 JUN 7 1955 ²¹⁹

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: May 17, 1955

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL'S INTERVIEW
 "SHALL DOORS BE OPENED TO SPIES AND SUBVERSIVES?"
 U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
 APRIL 29, 1955

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In response to your suggestion, the Department has had reprints made of captioned article by Attorney General Brownell and today we received 10,000 copies of these reprints. Your office and the Director's office have been furnished copies, and we also sent copies to Mr. Tolson, Miss Holmes, Mr. A. P. Gunsser and Miss Frances LoMedico.

This article is an excellent answer to the unwarranted criticism of the informant system and these reprints can serve a good purpose for the Bureau by proper distribution. In addition to our proposed distribution set out below, copies will be available in Room 4237 to send out to correspondents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached SAC Letter, transmitting 100 copies of captioned article to each field office for public distribution, be approved.

2. That one copy of the reprint be furnished to each supervisor at the Seat of Government.

3. That one copy of the reprint be furnished to each individual on the Bureau's Special Correspondents' List.

Enclosure

18-55

LJH:rcw

(2)

RECORDED-48

10 MAY 24 1955

INDEXED-48

63 MAY 25 1955

7152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 20, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

26 to 6 Brownell Jr. ✓

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	
Harbo	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

SAC Fred McIntire of Detroit phoned my office at noon advising that Mr. Holloman had previously requested the Detroit office to make arrangements to meet the Attorney General in Detroit on his arrival by air next Monday and to have a car available to take him to various places. McIntire stated he has done this and has made all the arrangements and has a Chrysler Imperial automobile available, etc. This morning, Mr. Alen B. Crow, President of the Economics Club of Detroit, a good friend of our Detroit office, advised McIntire that he, Mr. Crow, had been in touch with the Attorney General's office earlier today concerning his personal plans to meet the Attorney General with a big car and chauffeur and to take him to the various places where the Attorney General desires to go on Monday. Mr. McIntire desires advice as to whether he is to go ahead and meet the Attorney General as Holloman originally requested or whether Mr. Crow is to handle this and he suggested an inquiry be made of the Attorney General as to what his desires might be. Mr. McIntire feels that if both of them show up there may be some indication of a slight to Mr. Crow, who, Mr. McIntire understands, has arranged for some prominent people to be with him when he meets the Attorney General. McIntire asked that he be phoned back so he will know just what the Attorney General desires be done.

cc: Mr. Holloman

JJM:arm

(3)

*Mr Tolson
Advised
5/20 W*

EX-122

RECORDED-46

INDEXED-46

62-98585-160

MAY 24 1955

58 MAY 31 1955

RECEIVED